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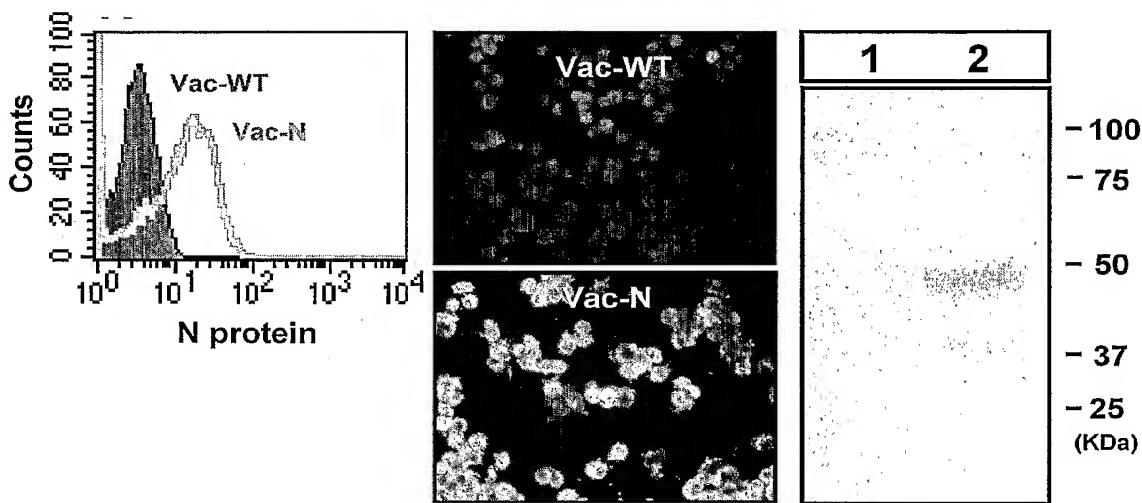
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(54) Title: DNA VACCINES TARGETING ANTIGENS OF THE SEVERE ACUTE RESPIRATORY SYNDROME CORONAVIRUS (SARS-CoV)



(57) Abstract: This invention provides compositions and methods for inducing and enhancing immune responses, particularly antigen-specific CD8+ T cell mediated responses, against antigens of the SARS coronavirus. These antigens include epitopes of the Membrane (M), Envelope (E), Spike (S) and Nucleocapsid (N) proteins of the virus. Such responses are induced using DNA constructs as immunogens or vaccines, which encode chimeric polypeptides comprising endoplasmic reticulum chaperone polypeptides, such as human calreticulin (CRT) and an antigenic peptide or polypeptide. In particular, the invention provides compositions and methods for enhancing immune responses induced by polypeptides made *in vivo* by administered nucleic acid, such as naked DNA or expression vectors, encoding the chimeric molecules. Such enhanced immunity, whether T cell mediated or antibody-mediated, protects an infected subject from infection or spread of the SARS CoV *in vivo*.

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# DNA Vaccines Targeting Antigens of the Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome Coronavirus (SARS-CoV)

## BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

### Field of the Invention

5 This invention, in the field of immunology, virology and medicine, provides immunogenic compositions and methods for inducing enhanced antigen-specific immune responses, particularly those mediated by cytotoxic T lymphocytes (CTL), using chimeric or hybrid nucleic acid molecules that encode an endoplasmic reticulum chaperone polypeptide, e.g., calreticulin, and a polypeptide or peptide antigen of the SARS coronavirus (SARS-CoV).

10 Description of the Background Art

DNA vaccines are known for their ability to induce both cellular and humoral antigen-specific immunity (reviewed in Donnelly, J *et al.*, 1997, *Annu Rev Immunol* 15:617-648 ; Robinson, HL, 1997, *Vaccine* 15:785-787; Sin, JI *et al.* 2000, *Intervirology* 43:233-246). Advantages of DNA is that it is relatively stable, and it can be easily prepared and harvested in large quantities. In 15 addition, naked plasmid DNA is relatively safe and therefore can be repeatedly administered as a vaccine (Donnelly *et al.*, *supra*; Robinson, *supra*). However, naked DNA lacks cell targeting specificity making it important to find an efficient route for delivery into appropriate target cells, such as professional antigen-presenting cells (APCs). Intradermal (i.d.) administration of DNA immunogens or vaccines using a gene gun represents a convenient form of delivery to professional 20 APCs, such as dendritic cells (DCs), *in vivo* (Condon, C *et al.*, 1996, *Nat Med* 2:1122-8). DCs are the most potent professional APCs for priming CD4+ T helper and CD8+ T cytotoxic or killer T cells *in vivo* (reviewed in Cella, M *et al.*, 1997, *Curr Opin Immunol* 9:10-16; Hart, DN, 1997, *Blood* 90:3245-3287; Steinman, RM, 1991, *Annu Rev Immunol* 9:271-296). Thus, gene gun delivery of 25 DNA vaccines to DCs has become an important method for enhancing T cell-mediated immunity against viral infection.

Forms of DNA vaccines include "naked" DNA, such as plasmid DNA (U.S. Patent Nos. 5,580,859; 5,589,466; 5,703,055), viral DNA, and the like. Basically, a DNA molecule encoding a desired immunogenic protein or peptide is administered to an individual and the protein is generated *in vivo*. Use of "naked" DNA vaccines has the advantages of being safe 30 because, e.g., the plasmid itself has low immunogenicity, it can be easily prepared with high purity and, compared to proteins or other biological reagents, it is highly stable. However, DNA vaccines have limited potency. Several strategies have been applied to increase the potency of

DNA vaccines, including, *e.g.*, targeting antigens for rapid intracellular degradation; directing antigens to APCs by fusion to ligands for APC receptors; fusing antigens to chemokines or to antigenic pathogenic sequences, co-injection with cytokines or co-stimulatory molecules or adjuvant compositions.

5        Antiviral and antitumor vaccines are an attractive approach for treatment of viral illnesses and cancer because they may have the potency to eradicate systemic virus (or virus-infected cells) or tumor cells in multiple sites in the body and the specificity to discriminate between neoplastic and non-neoplastic cells (Pardoll (1998) *Nature Med.* 4:525-531). Effective anti-viral and most anti-tumor effects of the immune system are mediated by cellular immunity.

10      The cell-mediated component of the immune system is equipped with multiple effector mechanisms capable of eradicating virus-infected cells and tumors, and most of these responses are regulated by T cells. Therefore, there is a need in the art for antiviral or anticancer vaccines, particularly as DNA vaccines, that enhance virus-specific (or tumor-specific) T cell responses, to treat virus infections and to control tumors.

15      HPV oncogenic proteins, E6 and E7, are co-expressed in most cervical cancers associated with HPV and are important in the induction and maintenance of cellular transformation. Therefore, in earlier studies, the present inventors and colleagues have described nucleic acid vaccines targeting E6 or E7 proteins as an approach to prevent and treat HPV-associated cervical malignancies. HPV-16 E7 and E6 are a well-characterized

20      cytoplasmic/nuclear proteins.

#### **Calreticulin and Related Proteins**

Calreticulin (CRT), an abundant 46 kilodalton (kDa) protein located in the lumen of the cell's endoplasmic reticulum (ER), displays lectin activity and participates in the folding and assembly of nascent glycoproteins. See, *e.g.*, Nash (1994) *Mol. Cell. Biochem.* 135:71-78; Hebert (1997) *J. Cell Biol.* 139:613-623; Vassilakos (1998) *Biochemistry* 37:3480-3490; Spiro (1996) *J. Biol. Chem.* 271:11588-11594; Conway, EM *et al.*, 1995. Heat shock-sensitive expression of calreticulin. *In vitro* and *in vivo* up-regulation. *J Biol Chem* 270:17011-17016) CRT is related to the family of heat shock proteins (HSPs) (Basu, S. *et al.*, *J. Exp. Med.* 189:797-802; Conway *et al.*, *supra*) and associates with peptides transported into the ER by transporters that are involved in antigen processing, such as TAP-1 and TAP-2 (Spee *et al.*, (1997) *Eur. J. Immunol.* 27:2441-2449) and with MHC class I- $\beta$ 2m molecules to aid in antigen presentation Sadasivan, B *et al.*, 1996, *Immunity* 5:103-114; CRT also forms complexes with

peptides *in vitro*. Upon administration to mice, such peptide-CRT complexes, elicited peptide-specific CD8+ T cell responses (Basu *et al.*, *supra*; Nair, 1999, *J. Immunol.* 162:6426-6432). CRT purified from murine tumors elicited immunity specific for the tumor from which the CRT was taken, but not for an antigenically distinct tumor (Basu, *supra*). By pulsing mouse dendritic cells (DCs) *in vitro* with a CRT-peptide complex, the peptide was re-presented by MHC class I molecules on the DCs to stimulate a peptide-specific CTL response (Nair, *supra*).

5 The present inventors and their colleagues have previously used the approach of fusing or combining, at the DNA (or RNA) level, a nucleotide sequence encoding an antigen to test several intracellular targeting strategies that enhance MHC class I and/or class II processing and antigen presentation (Hung, CF. *et al.*, 2003, Improving DNA vaccine potency via modification of 10 professional antigen presenting cells. *Curr Opin Mol Ther* 5:20-24. Recently, several of the present inventors performed direct comparisons of these strategies for their ability to improve DNA vaccine potency. This comparison showed that linkage of antigen to CRT in a DNA vaccine resulted in the 15 most marked enhancement of the humoral and T cell-mediated immune responses in vaccinated mice Kim, JW *et al.*, 2004, *Gene Ther.* 11:1011-1018. Thus, DNA vaccines employing CRT in this manner have the ability to enhance antigen-specific immune responses (as was originally demonstrated with the HPV E7 oncoprotein (see above).

#### Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome Coronavirus (SARS-CoV).

20 The present invention is directed to compositions and methods for stimulating immunity specific for the coronavirus responsible for severe acute respiratory syndrome (SARS). Eradication of SARS has become a priority for healthcare agencies around the world because of its communicability, associated mortality, and the potential for pandemic spread. As of July 31, 2003, 8098 cases had been identified worldwide and 774 had died, a mortality rate of about 9.6% (WHO statistics appear on the Web (at the URL [who.int/csr/sars/country/table2003\\_09\\_23/en/](http://www.who.int/csr/sars/country/table2003_09_23/en/)) ; 25 SARS has been attributed to infection with a coronavirus (SARS-CoV) (Drosten, C *et al.*, 2003, *N Engl J Med* 348:1967-76; Ksiazek, TG *et al.*, 2003, *N Engl J Med* 348:1953-66; Peiris, JS *et al.*, 2003, *Lancet* 361:1319-1225). Evidence that SARS-CoV is the etiologic agent of SARS was demonstrated by experimental infection of macaques (*Macaca fascicularis*), fulfilling Koch's postulates (Fouchier, RA, 2003. *Nature* 423:240). Knowledge of the structure of SARS-CoV 30 and characterization of its complete RNA genome (Marra, MA *et al.*, 2003, *Science* 300:1399-404; Rota, PA *et al.*, 2003, *Science* 300:1394-1399; Ruan, YJ *et al.*, 2003, *Lancet* 361:1779-

1785) have provided the basic information that enabled the present inventors to develop[ novel strategies for the prevention of SARS using vaccines.

Like its coronavirus relatives, SARS-CoV is a (+)-stranded RNA virus with a ~30kb genome encoding replicase (*rep*) gene products and structural proteins: spike (S), envelope (E), membrane (M), and nucleocapsid (N). S protein is thought to be involved with receptor binding, E protein plays a role in viral assembly, M is important for virus budding, and N protein is associated with viral RNA packaging (reviewed in Holmes, KV, 2003, *J. Clin. Invest.* 111:1605-1609. Among these proteins, it was not evident *a priori* which contain useful SARS-CoV-specific T cell epitopes or epitopes for targeting by neutralizing or protective antibodies. N protein was shown to generate coronavirus-specific CD8+ T cells, albeit in coronaviruses that infect non-human species (*i.e.*, mouse hepatitis virus and infectious bronchitis virus) and have different tissue tropism (Bergmann, C *et al.*, 1993, *J Virol* 67:7041-7049; Boots, AM *et al.*, 1991, *Immunology* 74:8-13; Seo, SH *et al.*, 1997, *J Virol* 71:7889-7894; Stohlman, SA *et al.*, 1992, *Virology* 189:217-224; Stohlman, SA *et al.*, 1993, *J Virol* 67:7050-7059). N-specific CD8+ T cells were shown to generate protective effects in other coronaviral systems (Collisson, EW *et al.*, 2000, *Dev Comp Immunol* 24:187-200; Seo *et al.*, *supra*).

SARS-CoV, spike (S) protein has been found to bind to angiotensin-converting enzyme 2 (ACE2), the functional receptor of SARS CoV on susceptible cells (Dimitrov, DS, 2003 *Cell* 115:652-653; Li, W *et al.*, 2003, *Nature* 426:450-454 ; Prabakaran, P *et al.*, 2004, *Biochem Biophys Res Commun.* 314:235-241; Wang, P *et al.*, 2004, *Biochem Biophys Res Commun.* 315:439-444). Analysis of the S protein has identified the receptor-binding domain, S1 (aa 1-680), and the membrane fusion domain, S2 (aa 680-1225) (see Figure 6) and SEQ ID NO:14-17. The receptor-binding domain S1 is responsible for binding to the ACE2 receptor (Dimitrov, *supra*; Li *et al.*, *supra*; Prabakaran *et al.*, *supra*; Wang *et al.*, *supra*). Thus, innovative approaches interfering with the binding of S1 to ACE2, such as the immunological approaches disclosed herein, may protect the host from SARS CoV infection.

As a main surface antigen of SARS-CoV, was said to be one of the most important antigen candidates for vaccine design ((Zhao P *et al.*, 2004, *Acta Biochim Biophys Sin (Shanghai)* 36:37-41). Vaccine strategies targeting the S protein of SARS-CoV have been developed. For instance, a highly attenuated modified vaccinia virus Ankara (MVA) has been engineered to express the S protein of SARS-CoV. Mice vaccinated with MVA-expressing S protein were capable of generating neutralizing antibodies (Bisht, H *et al.*, 2004, *Proc Natl Acad*

Sci USA 101:6641-6). In addition, a recombinant attenuated parainfluenza virus encoding SARS-CoV S protein has been shown to generate protective neutralizing antibodies in vaccinated mice (Buchholz, UJ *et al.*, 2004, *Proc Natl Acad Sci USA* 101:9804-98) and African green monkeys (Bukreyev, A, 2004, *Lancet* 363:2122-2127). Furthermore, a naked DNA 5 vaccine encoding S protein generated protective neutralizing antibodies in vaccinated mice (Zhao *et al.*, *supra*). Three fragments of the truncated S protein were expressed in *E. coli*, and analyzed with pooled sera of convalescence phase of SARS patients. The full length S gene DNA vaccine was constructed and used to immunize BALB/c mice. The mouse serum IgG antibody against SARS-CoV was measured by ELISA with *E. coli* expressed truncated S 10 protein or SARS-CoV lysate as diagnostic antigen. The results showed that all the three fragments of S protein expressed by *E. coli* were able to react with sera of SARS patients and the S gene DNA candidate vaccine could induce the production of specific IgG antibody against SARS-CoV efficiently in mice with seroconversion ratio of 75% after 3 times of immunization. 15 As indicated elsewhere, while naked DNA vaccines in general have the clear advantages of simplicity, stability and safety over viral or bacterial vectors, they suffer from lack of potency, since they do not have the intrinsic ability to amplify and spread as live viral vectors do.

The present invention is focused on improved DNA vaccines comprising epitopes of any one or more of the S, E, M and N proteins of SARS-CoV.

#### **SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION**

20 The invention provides a nucleic acid encoding a chimeric protein comprising a first polypeptide domain comprising an endoplasmic reticulum chaperone polypeptide and a second polypeptide domain comprising at least one antigenic peptide. The antigenic peptide can comprise an MHC Class I-binding peptide epitope. The antigenic peptide, *e.g.*, the MHC class I-binding peptide epitope, can be between about 8 amino acid residues and about 11 amino acid 25 residues in length.

The endoplasmic reticulum chaperone polypeptide includes any ER polypeptide having chaperone functions similar to the exemplary chaperones calreticulin, calnexin, tapasin, or ER60 polypeptides; or, analogues or mimetics thereof, or, functional fragments thereof. Such functional fragments can be screened using routine screening tests, *e.g.*, as described in 30 Examples 1 and 2, below. Thus, in alternative embodiments, the endoplasmic reticulum chaperone polypeptide comprises or consists of a calnexin polypeptide or an equivalent thereof,

an ER60 polypeptide or an equivalent thereof, a GRP94/GP96 or a GRP94 polypeptide or an equivalent thereof, or, a tapasin polypeptide or an equivalent thereof.

In one embodiment, the calreticulin polypeptide comprises a human calreticulin polypeptide. In alternative embodiments, the human calreticulin polypeptide sequence can comprise SEQ ID NO:1, or, it can consist essentially of a sequence from about residue 1 to about residue 180 of SEQ ID NO:1, or, it can consist essentially of a sequence from about residue 181 to about residue 417 of SEQ ID NO:1.

In one embodiment, the isolated or recombinant nucleic acid molecule is operatively linked to a promoter, such as, *e.g.*, a constitutive, an inducible or a tissue-specific promoter. The promoter can be expressed in any cell, including cells of the immune system, including, *e.g.*, 10 antigen presenting cells (APCs), *e.g.*, in a constitutive, an inducible or a tissue-specific manner.

In alternative embodiments, the APCs are dendritic cells, keratinocytes, astrocytes, monocytes, macrophages, B lymphocytes, a microglial cell, or activated endothelial cells, and the like.

15 The invention also provides an expression cassette comprising a nucleic acid sequence encoding a chimeric protein comprising a first polypeptide domain comprising an endoplasmic reticulum chaperone polypeptide and a second polypeptide domain comprising at least one antigenic peptide from a SARS-CoV. In alternative embodiments, the first domain comprises a calreticulin polypeptide and the second domain comprises an MHC class I-binding peptide 20 epitope of a SARS-CoV antigen. In alternative embodiments, the expression cassette comprises an expression vector, a recombinant virus (*e.g.*, an adenovirus, a retrovirus), a plasmid. The expression cassette can comprise a self-replicating RNA replicon. The self-replicating RNA replicon can comprise a Sindbis virus self-replicating RNA vector, such as, *e.g.*, a Sindbis virus self-replicating RNA vector SINrep5 (U.S. Patent No. 5,217,879). As with all applicable 25 embodiments of the invention, the ER chaperone polypeptide can include any ER polypeptide having chaperone functions similar to the exemplary chaperones calreticulin, 1, tapasin, or ER60 polypeptides; or, analogues or mimetics thereof, or, functional fragments thereof.

The invention also provides a particle comprising a nucleic acid encoding a chimeric protein comprising a first polypeptide domain comprising an endoplasmic reticulum chaperone polypeptide and a second polypeptide domain comprising at least one antigenic peptide. In one 30 embodiment, the isolated particle comprising an expression cassette comprising a nucleic acid sequence encoding a fusion protein comprising at least two domains, wherein the first domain

comprises a calreticulin polypeptide and the second domain comprises an MHC class I-binding peptide epitope. The isolated particle can comprise any material suitable for particle bombardment, such as, *e.g.*, gold. The ER chaperone polypeptide can include any ER polypeptide having chaperone functions similar to the exemplary chaperones calreticulin, calnexin, tapasin, or ER60 polypeptides, as discussed herein.

5 The invention also provides a cell comprising a nucleic acid sequence encoding a chimeric protein comprising a first polypeptide domain comprising an endoplasmic reticulum chaperone polypeptide and a second polypeptide domain comprising at least one antigenic peptide. In one embodiment, the cell comprises an expression cassette comprising a nucleic acid sequence encoding a fusion protein comprising at least two domains, wherein the first domain comprises a calreticulin polypeptide and the second domain comprises an MHC class I-binding peptide epitope. The cell can be transfected, infected, transduced, *etc.*, with a nucleic acid of the invention or infected with a recombinant virus of the invention. The cell can be isolated from a 10 non-human transgenic animal comprising cells comprising expression cassettes of the invention. Any cell can comprise an expression cassette of the invention, such as, *e.g.*, cells of the immune 15 system or antigen presenting cells (APCs). The APCs can be a dendritic cell, a keratinocyte, a macrophage, a monocyte, a B lymphocyte, an astrocyte, a microglial cell, or an activated endothelial cell.

20 The invention also provides a chimeric polypeptide comprising a first polypeptide domain comprising an endoplasmic reticulum chaperone polypeptide, preferably human CRT, and a second polypeptide domain comprising at least one antigenic peptide of SARS-CoV. The antigenic peptide can comprise an MHC Class I-binding peptide epitope. The ER chaperone polypeptide can be chemically linked to the antigenic peptide, *e.g.*, as a fusion protein (*e.g.*, a peptide bond), that can be, *e.g.*, synthetic or recombinantly produced, *in vivo* or *in vitro*. The 25 polypeptide domains can be linked by a flexible chemical linker.

In alternative embodiments, the first polypeptide domain of the chimeric polypeptide can be closer to the amino terminus than the second polypeptide domain, or, the second polypeptide domain can be closer to the amino terminus than the first polypeptide domain. The ER chaperone polypeptide can include any ER polypeptide having chaperone functions similar to the exemplary chaperones calreticulin, calnexin, tapasin, or ER60 polypeptides, as discussed herein.

The invention provides a pharmaceutical composition comprising a composition of the invention capable of inducing or enhancing an antigen specific immune response and a pharmaceutically acceptable excipient. In alternative embodiments, the composition comprises: a chimeric polypeptide comprising a first domain comprising an endoplasmic reticulum chaperone polypeptide and a second domain comprising an antigenic peptide; a nucleic acid molecule encoding a fusion protein comprising a first polypeptide domain comprising an endoplasmic reticulum chaperone polypeptide and a second polypeptide domain an antigenic peptide; an expression cassette comprising a nucleic acid sequence encoding a fusion protein comprising a first domain comprising an endoplasmic reticulum chaperone polypeptide and a second domain comprising an antigenic peptide; a particle comprising a nucleic acid sequence encoding a fusion protein comprising a first domain comprising an endoplasmic reticulum chaperone polypeptide and a second domain comprising an antigenic peptide; or, a cell comprising a nucleic acid sequence encoding a fusion protein comprising a first domain comprising an endoplasmic reticulum chaperone polypeptide coding sequence and a second domain comprising an antigenic peptide. The ER chaperone polypeptide can include any ER polypeptide having chaperone functions similar to the exemplary chaperones calreticulin, calnexin, tapasin, or ER60 polypeptides, as discussed herein.

The invention provides a method of inducing or enhancing an antigen specific immune response comprising: (a) providing a composition comprising a composition of the invention capable of inducing or enhancing an antigen specific immune response, which, in alternative embodiments, can be: a chimeric polypeptide comprising a first domain comprising an endoplasmic reticulum chaperone polypeptide and a second domain comprising an antigenic peptide; a nucleic acid molecule encoding a fusion protein comprising a first polypeptide domain comprising an endoplasmic reticulum chaperone polypeptide and a second polypeptide domain an antigenic peptide; an expression cassette comprising a nucleic acid sequence encoding a fusion protein comprising a first domain comprising an endoplasmic reticulum chaperone polypeptide and a second domain comprising an antigenic peptide; a particle comprising a nucleic acid sequence encoding a fusion protein comprising a first domain comprising an endoplasmic reticulum chaperone polypeptide and a second domain comprising an antigenic peptide; or, a cell comprising a nucleic acid sequence encoding a fusion protein comprising a first domain comprising an endoplasmic reticulum chaperone polypeptide coding sequence and a second domain comprising an antigenic peptide; and, (b) administering an

amount of the composition sufficient to induce or enhance an antigen specific immune response. The antigen specific immune response can comprise cellular response, such as a CD8<sup>+</sup> CTL response. The antigen specific immune response can also comprise an antibody-mediated response, or, a humoral and a cellular response.

5 In practicing the method the composition can administered *ex vivo*, or, the composition can be administered *ex vivo* to an antigen presenting cell (APC). In alternative embodiments, the APC is a dendritic cell, a keratinocyte, a macrophage, a monocyte, a B lymphocyte, an astrocyte, a microglial cell, or an activated endothelial cell. The APC can be a human cell. The APC can be isolated from an *in vivo* or *in vitro* source. The method can further comprise 10 administering the *ex vivo*-treated APC to a mammal, a human, a histocompatible individual, or to the same individual from which it was isolated. Alternatively, the composition is administered directly *in vivo* to a mammal, *e.g.*, a human.

15 The composition can be administered intramuscularly, intradermally, or subcutaneously. The composition, *e.g.*, the nucleic acid, expression cassette or particle, can be administered by biolistic injection.

The invention provides a method of increasing the numbers of CD8<sup>+</sup> CTLs specific for a desired SARS-CoV antigen in an individual comprising: (a) providing a composition comprising: a chimeric polypeptide comprising a first domain comprising an endoplasmic reticulum chaperone polypeptide, preferably CRT, and a second domain comprising an antigenic peptide of SARS-CoV; a nucleic acid molecule encoding a fusion protein comprising a first polypeptide domain comprising an endoplasmic reticulum chaperone polypeptide and a second polypeptide domain the antigenic peptide; an expression cassette comprising a nucleic acid sequence encoding a fusion protein comprising a first domain comprising an endoplasmic reticulum chaperone polypeptide and a second domain comprising the antigenic peptide; a 20 particle comprising a nucleic acid sequence encoding a fusion protein comprising a first domain comprising an endoplasmic reticulum chaperone polypeptide and a second domain comprising the antigenic peptide; or, a cell comprising a nucleic acid sequence encoding a fusion protein comprising a first domain comprising an endoplasmic reticulum chaperone polypeptide coding sequence and a second domain comprising the antigenic peptide; wherein the MHC class I-binding peptide epitope is derived from a SARS-CoV antigen, preferably the S protein, the M protein, the N protein or the E protein, and, (b) administering an amount of the composition 25 sufficient to increase the numbers of antigen-specific CD8<sup>+</sup> CTL.

The invention provides a method of inhibiting a SARS-CoV infection or spread of the virus in a subject comprising: (a) providing a composition comprising: a chimeric polypeptide comprising a first domain comprising an endoplasmic reticulum chaperone polypeptide and a second domain comprising a SAR-CoV antigenic peptide; a nucleic acid molecule encoding a fusion protein comprising a first polypeptide domain comprising an endoplasmic reticulum chaperone polypeptide and a second polypeptide domain the antigenic peptide; an expression cassette comprising a nucleic acid sequence encoding a fusion protein comprising a first domain comprising an endoplasmic reticulum chaperone polypeptide and a second domain comprising the antigenic peptide; a particle comprising a nucleic acid sequence encoding a fusion protein comprising a first domain comprising an endoplasmic reticulum chaperone polypeptide and a second domain comprising the antigenic peptide; or, a cell comprising a nucleic acid sequence encoding a fusion protein comprising a first domain comprising an endoplasmic reticulum chaperone polypeptide coding sequence and a second domain comprising the antigenic peptide; and, (b) administering an amount of the composition sufficient to inhibit the infection or spread of the virus in vivo. The composition can be co-administered with a second composition that has antiviral activity.

The details of one or more embodiments of the invention are set forth in the accompanying drawings and the description below. Other features, objects, and advantages of the invention will be apparent from the description and drawings, and from the claims.

All publications, patents, patent applications, GenBank sequences and ATCC deposits, cited herein are hereby expressly incorporated by reference for all purposes.

#### **BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS**

**Figure 1** is a Western blot that characterizes recombinant SARS-CoV N protein expression in 293 cells transfected with pcDNA3.1/myc-His (-) encoding CRT, N, CRT/N, or no insert. Rabbit anti-GST-N sera was used at a 1:100 dilution to detect N expression. Lane 1: lysate from 293 cells transfected with pcDNA3.1/myc-His (-); Lane 2: lysate from 293 cells transfected with CRT DNA; Lane 3: lysate from 293 cells transfected with N DNA; Lane 4: lysate from 293 cells transfected with CRT/N DNA.

**Figures 2A-2D are a gel, a blot and graphs showing the N-specific humoral immune response in mice vaccinated with various nucleic acid preparations.** Fig. 2A shows a Coomassie blue-stained SDS-PAGE gel of N protein purified from *E. coli*. Lane 1: marker; Lane

2: crude extract of *E. coli* expressing N protein; Lane 3: purified GST-N protein. Fig. 2B shows a Western blot confirming the presence of purified GST-N protein. Lane 1: lysate from 293 cells transfected with plasmid DNA without an insert (negative control) Lane 2: lysate from 293 cells transfected with plasmid DNA encoding N protein (positive control) Lane 3: purified GST-N protein. Fig. 2C shows results of ELISA determining the titers of N-specific IgG antibodies in sera from vaccinated mice. Sera were collected from DNA-vaccinated mice (5/group) one week after the last vaccination and antibodies against bacteria-derived GST N protein were tested. Purified GST protein was used as a control. Sera from vaccinated mice only generated background level of color changes against GST (not shown). Fig. 2D shows results of an 10 ELISA comparing the relative titers of N-specific IgG1 and IgG2a antibodies in sera of DNA-vaccinated mice (5/group).

Figures 3A-3C are flow cytometric tracings and graphs showing SARS-CoV N-specific CD8+ T cell mediated immune responses in mice vaccinated with the various DNA compositions. Intracellular cytokine staining followed by flow cytometry analysis was used to 15 characterize the N-specific CD8<sup>+</sup> T cell response to vaccination. Fig. 3A shows a representative flow cytometric analysis. Fig. 3B depicts the number of SARS-CoV N peptide-specific IFN- $\gamma$ -secreting CD8+ T cell precursors (per  $3 \times 10^5$  splenocytes) stimulated by the indicated peptide *in vitro* after harvesting from spleens of mice vaccinated with CRT/N DNA (5 per group). The peptides derived from SARS-CoV N protein are defined in Table 3. Fig. 3C is a graph depicting 20 the number of N-specific IFN- $\gamma$ -secreting CD8+ T cell precursors/ $3 \times 10^5$  splenocytes in spleen cells harvested from mice (5 per group) that had been vaccinated with various DNA constructs as indicated: plasmid DNA encoding N, CRT, CRT/N or lacking any insert were cultured with MHC class I-restricted N peptide (aa 346-354, QFKDNVILL (SEQ ID NO:31 *in vitro* overnight and stained for CD8 and IFN- $\gamma$ .

Figures 4A-4C shows SARS-CoV N protein expression in cells infected with recombinant N vaccinia . 293 cells were infected with either wild type vaccinia virus (Vac-WT) 25 or vaccinia virus expressing SARS N protein (Vac-N). Rabbit anti-GST-N sera was used to identify N protein expression. Fig.43A shows a flow cytometric analysis. Fig.4B shows immunofluorescence staining. Fig. 4C shows a Western blot using cell lysate from 293 cells infected with either Vac-WT (**Lane 1**)or Vac-N (**Lane 2**). Note: Lysate from 293 cells infected with Vac-N revealed a band approximately  $M_r$  48,000 in size, corresponding to N protein of 30 SARS-CoV.

Figures 5A-5B are graphs showing reduction of the viral titer of recombinant N vaccinia in mice vaccinated with the various DNA vaccines. Mice (5 per group) were vaccinated with pcDNA3.1/myc-His (-) encoding CRT, N, CRT/N, or no insert as described in the Examples. Fig. 1 A shows virus titers after intranasal challenge with vaccinia. The immunized mice were infected with  $2 \times 10^6$  PFU/mouse of Vac-WT or Vac-N in 20  $\mu$ l by intranasal instillation 1 week after the final immunization. Vac-WT infection was used as a negative control. Fig. 5B shows results of i.v. challenge with vaccinia. The immunized mice were infected with  $10^7$  PFU/mouse of Vac-N in 100  $\mu$ l by intravenous injection 1 week after final immunization. The titer of virus was determined by plaque assay 5 days after challenge. Note: Mice vaccinated with CRT/N DNA showed the greatest reduction in titer of Vac-N virus when challenged intranasally or intravenously.

Figure 6 is a schematic diagram of SARS-CoV S protein showing a domain structure. Domain S1 corresponds to residues 1-680 of SEQ ID NO:14; with residues 1-18 representing a signal sequence), S2 corresponds to residues 681-1225 of SEQ ID NO:14 and includes two helical regions (HR1 and HR2) as well as a transmembrane domain. Si represents an overlapping fragment of S1 and S2, and includes residues 417-816 or SEQ ID NO:14; (polypeptide indicating and its recombinants used for immunization. Recombinant nucleic acids comprising S1, S2 and Si were examined as immunogens.

Figure 7A-7B show blots that represents expression and secretion of SARS-CoV S and its recombinant proteins after *in vitro* transfection. The expression of SARS-CoV S and its recombinant proteins was determined in 293 cells transfected with a DNA molecule encoding S, S1, Si or S2 by Western blot analysis (Fig. 7A). Overnight after transfection, the cells were lysed with protein extraction reagent (Pierce, Rockford, IL). Equal amounts of proteins (50  $\mu$ g) were loaded and separated by 10% SDS-PAGE. Rabbit anti-S antibody at a 1:2000 dilution was used to detect expression of the full length S polypeptide and its recombinant domains/fragments. The presence of secreted SARS-CoV S proteins and recombinant domains confirmed by Western blot analysis (Fig 7B). Forty eight hours after transfection, 4 ml of culture supernatants were collected, centrifuged to remove cellular debris and concentrated to 0.2 ml using Amicon Ultra centrifugal filter devices. Concentrated supernatants (20  $\mu$ l) were loaded and separated by 10% SDS-PAGE before blotting. The presence of S and its recombinant domains/fragments proteins was detected as above.

**Figure 8A-8B** shows results of an S-specific antibody responses in mice immunized with various recombinant SARS-CoV S DNA immunogens. Mice were immunized with the plasmid DNAs encoding S, S1, Si or S2 via gene gun. Serum samples were collected from one week after the last vaccination and tested for anti-S antibodies. S-specific antibodies were detected in serum diluted to 1:250 (in PBS) by Western blot analysis using 50  $\mu$ g of transfected 293 lysates with DNA encoding S (**Fig. 8A**). The end-point dilution titer of S-specific antibodies in the sera of DNA-immunized C57BL/6 mice were determined by ELISA in microplates coated with “TC-1/S” cells or “TC-1/No insert” cells (**Fig. 8B**). Absorbances  $>3$ -fold higher than negative controls were considered positive.

**Figure 9A-9B** show SARS-CoV S-specific CD8 $^{+}$  T cell responses in mice immunized with the various DNA immunogens. Intracellular cytokine staining (IFN $\gamma$  = INF $\gamma$ ) was determined after flow cytometry to characterize the S-specific CD8 $^{+}$  T cell response. Fig. 9A shows flow cytometric analysis and **Fig. 9B** is a bar graph depicting the number of IFN $\gamma$ -secreting CD8 $^{+}$  T cell precursors / $3 \times 10^5$  splenocytes. CD3 $^{+}$  cells ( $10^6$ ) were harvested from spleens of immunized given S, S1, Si or S2-encoding DNA immunogens. These cells were stimulated with  $10^5$  “DC/S” dendritic cells or “DC/No insert” dendritic cells *in vitro* overnight and were stained for CD8 and IFN $\gamma$  as measures of SARS-CoV S-specific CD8 $^{+}$  T cell immunity.

**Figure 10A-10B** show expression and secretion of S1 and CRT/S1 chimeric polypeptide after *in vitro* transfection. Expression was determined in 293 cells transfected with DNA constructs comprising no insert, CRT, S1 or CRT/S1 by Western blot analysis (**Fig. 10A**). After overnight incubation, transfected cells were lysed and equal amounts of proteins (50  $\mu$ g) were loaded and separated by 10% SDS-PAGE. Rabbit anti-S antibody diluted 1:2000 was used to detect S1 and the CRT/S1 chimeric polypeptide. The presence of secreted S1 and CRT/S1 was also examined by Western blot analysis (**Fig. 10B**). Forty eight hours after transfection, 4 ml of culture supernatants were obtained, centrifuged and concentrated as above. Samples (5, 10, 20  $\mu$ l) of the concentrated supernatants were separated by SDS-10% PAGE before blotting. Detection was as above with rabbit anti-S antibody.

**Figure 11A-11B** shows that immunization with DNA encoding CRT/S1 induces a stronger antibody responses than DNA encoding alone. Mice were immunized with the plasmid DNAs encoding no insert, CRT, S1 or CRT/S1 via gene gun. Serum samples were collected and antibodies measure as described for Fig. 8A-8AB.

**Figure 12A-12B** shows that more potent SARS-CoV S-specific CD8+ T cell responses result from administration of DNA immunogens encoding the CRT/S1 fusion protein. Methods are the same as described for Fig. 9A-9B.

**Figure 13A-13B** shows that mice vaccinated with DNA immunogens encoding the 5 chimeric polypeptide CRT/S1 have stronger *in vivo* protection against growth of a tumor expressing the SARS-CoV S protein. **Fig. 13A** shows a study in which transfected tumor cells expressing S (TC-1/S) were injected subcutaneously ( $5 \times 10^5$  cells/mouse) into mice that had been immunized with a DNA constructs that encoded CRT, S1, CRT/S1 or no insert (10 mice/group). Animals received the challenge in the right leg one week after the last vaccination and were 10 monitored twice weekly for visible tumor. **Fig 13B** shows results of tumor growth when various subsets of immune cells were depleted by antibody treatment *in vivo*. CD4, CD8, and NK1.1 depletion was initiated one week after last vaccination and the mice challenged one week later. The depletion treatment was terminated 32 days after tumor challenge. For each time point 15 shown, >99% of the appropriate cell subset was depleted with normal numbers of cells of other subsets.

**Figure 14.** is a Western blot that characterizes recombinant SARS-CoV M (membrane) protein expression in 293 cells transfected with pcDNA3.1/myc-His (-) encoding CRT, M or CRT/M. pcDNA3.1/myc-His (-) without insert was used as a negative control. The transfected cells were lysed 24 hours later and separated by SDS-PAGE. Mouse anti-myc antibody was used 20 to detect M protein expression. Lanes 1-4 show lysates from 293 cells transfected with DNA without an insert and DNA encoding CRT, M or CRT/M, respectively.

**Figure 15A-15B** show SARS-CoV M-specific CD8+ T cell responses in mice 25 immunized with the various DNA immunogens encoding the M polypeptide. Five mice per group were immunized with pcDNA3, pcDNA3-CRT, pcDNA3-M or pcDNA3-CRT/M. CD3<sup>+</sup> enriched T cells from spleens of immunized mice were stimulated *in vitro* with transfected dendritic cells, DC/S" dendritic cells or "DC/No insert", *in vitro* overnight and stained for both CD8 and intracellular IFN $\gamma$ . **Fig. 15A** shows representative flow cytometry results for CD3<sup>+</sup> enriched T cells from immunized or control mice. **Fig. 15B** is a bar graph depicting the number 30 of antigen-specific IFN $\gamma$ -secreting CD8<sup>+</sup> T-cell precursors/ $3 \times 10^5$  CD3<sup>+</sup> enriched T cells (mean $\pm$ SD) after DNA vaccination.

**Figure 16A-16B** presents flow cytometric analysis of IFN- $\gamma$ -secreting M-specific CD4<sup>+</sup> T-cells (Th1) in mice (five per group) immunized with pcDNA3, pcDNA3-CRT, pcDNA3-M or

pcDNA3-CRT/M. CD3<sup>+</sup> -enriched T cells from spleens of immunized mice were stimulated *in vitro* with DC-1/M or DC-1/no insert overnight, and stained for both CD4 and intracellular IFN $\gamma$ . **Fig. 16A** presents representative flow cytometry data for splenocytes harvested from immunized mice. **Fig. 16B** is a bar graph depicting the number of antigen-specific IFN $\gamma$ -secreting CD4<sup>+</sup> T-cells (Th1 cells) per  $3 \times 10^5$  CD3<sup>+</sup> enriched T cells (mean $\pm$ SD).

5 **Figure 17A-17B** presents flow cytometry analysis of IL-4-secreting M-specific CD4<sup>+</sup> T-cells (Th2) in mice (five per group) immunized with pcDNA3, pcDNA3-CRT, pcDNA3-M or pcDNA3-CRT/M. CD3+ enriched T cells from spleens of immunized mice were stimulated *in vitro* with DC-1/M or DC-1/no insert overnight, and stained for both CD4 and intracellular IL-4. **Fig. 17A** presents representative flow cytometry data for splenocytes harvested from immunized mice. **Fig. 17B** presents a bar graph depicting the number of antigen-specific IL-4-secreting CD4<sup>+</sup> T-cells (Th2 cells) per  $3 \times 10^5$  CD3+ enriched T cells (mean $\pm$ SD).

10 **Figure 18A-18B** shows that mice vaccinated with DNA immunogens encoding the chimeric polypeptide CRT/M are much better protected *in vivo* against growth of a tumor expressing the SARS-CoV M protein. **Fig. 18A** shows a study in which transfected tumor cells expressing M (TC-1/M) were injected subcutaneously ( $5 \times 10^4$  cells/mouse) into mice that had been immunized with a plasmid DNA constructs that encoded (i) CRT, (ii) M, (iii) CRT/M or (iv) no insert (10 mice/group). Animals received the challenge in the right leg one week after the last vaccination and were monitored twice weekly for visible tumor. **Fig 18B** shows results of tumor growth when various subsets of immune cells were depleted by antibody treatment *in vivo*. CD4, CD8, and NK1.1 depletion was initiated one week after last vaccination and the mice challenged one week later. The depletion treatment was terminated 32 days after tumor challenge. Both graphs show the percentage of tumor-free mice over time.

20 **Figure 19** shows schematically SARS-CoV cDNA clones spanning the genome of the TW1 strain.

#### DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

25 The invention provides compositions and methods for enhancing the immune responses, particularly cytotoxic T cell immune responses, induced *in vivo* administration of chimeric nucleic acids that encode (a) an endoplasmic reticulum chaperone polypeptide linked to (b) at least one antigenic polypeptide or peptide from SARS CoV. These chimeric polypeptides or

fusion proteins can also be administered, although the preferred embodiment is a nucleic acid composition or expression plasmid for administration as an immunogen or vaccine.

For descriptions of this general strategy as using chaperone polypeptides or other such polypeptides to enhance the potency of a vector carrying antigen-encoding DNA, see for example, Wu *et al.*, WO 01/29233; Wu *et al.*, WO 02/009645; Wu *et al.*, WO 02/061113; Wu *et al.*, WO 02/074920; Wu *et al.*, WO 02/12281, all of which are incorporated by reference in their entirety.

The fusion polypeptide encoded by the nucleic acid immunogenic or vaccine composition comprises at least two “domains:” the first domain comprises a endoplasmic reticulum chaperone polypeptide, and the second domain comprises a full length polypeptide or a shorter fragment that comprises at least one epitope-comprising a SARS-CoV structural protein, most preferably the product of the S, E, M or N gene of SARS-CoV.

Although any endoplasmic reticulum chaperone polypeptide, or functional fragment or variation thereof, can be used in the invention, such as calreticulin, tapasin, ER60 or calnexin polypeptides, human calreticulin (CRT) is preferred.

The antigenic domain of the chimeric molecule is preferably one that comprises an MHC class I-binding peptide epitope.

In the methods of the invention, the chimeric nucleic acid or polypeptide are administered or applied to induce or enhance immune responses that are specific and anti-viral in their effect (e.g., that neutralize virus or result in damage and death of virus expressing cells) *in vivo*.

The experiments described herein demonstrate that the methods of the invention can enhance a cellular immune response, particularly, a CTL reactivity, induced by a DNA vaccine encoding various polypeptides of the SARS CoV. Initially, DNA encoding the nucleocapsid or N-protein was used. .

As described in Example 1, below, the results of these experiments demonstrate that DNA vaccines comprising nucleic acid encoding a fusion protein comprising CRT linked to a N protein of SARS-CoV enhances the potency of DNA vaccines. DNA vaccines of the invention containing chimeric CRT fusion genes were or will be administered to mice and other subjects by biolistic subcutaneous methods. They induced increased N-specific CD8+ CTL precursors, and are expected to improve immune protection against the virus. This increase in N-specific

CD8+ T cell precursors was significant as compared to DNA vaccines containing N or CRT genes alone.

5 A potential mechanism for the enhanced antigen-specific CD8<sup>+</sup> T cell immune responses *in vivo* is the presentation of antigen through the MHC class I pathway by uptake of apoptotic bodies from cells expressing the antigen, also called “cross-priming”.

## DEFINITIONS

Unless defined otherwise, all technical and scientific terms used herein have the meaning commonly understood by a person skilled in the art to which this invention belongs. As used herein, the following terms have the meanings ascribed to them unless specified otherwise.

10 The term “antigen” or “immunogen” as used herein refers to a compound or composition comprising a peptide, polypeptide or protein which is “antigenic” or “immunogenic” when administered (or expressed *in vivo* by an administered nucleic acid, *e.g.*, a DNA vaccine) in an appropriate amount (an “immunogenically effective amount”), *i.e.*, is capable of eliciting, augmenting or boosting a cellular and/or humoral immune response either alone or in 15 combination or linked or fused to another substance (which can be administered at once or over several intervals).

20 “Calnexin” describes the well-characterized membrane protein of the endoplasmic reticulum (ER) that functions as a molecular chaperone and as a component of the ER quality control machinery. Calreticulin is a soluble analogue of calnexin. *In vivo*, calreticulin and calnexin play important roles in quality control during protein synthesis, folding, and posttranslational modification. Calnexin polypeptides, and equivalents and analogues thereof, are species in the genus of ER chaperone polypeptides, as described herein (Wilson (2000) J. Biol. Chem. 275:21224-2132; Danilczyk (2000) J. Biol. Chem. 275:13089-13097; U.S. Patent Nos. 6,071,743 and 5,691,306).

25 “Calreticulin” or “CRT” describes the well-characterized ~46 kDa resident protein of the ER lumen that has lectin activity and participates in the folding and assembly of nascent glycoproteins. CRT acts as a “chaperone” polypeptide and a member of the MHC class I transporter TAP complex; CRT associates with TAP1 and TAP2 transporters, tapasin, MHC Class I heavy chain polypeptide and  $\beta$ 2 microglobulin to function in the loading of peptide epitopes onto nascent MHC class I molecules (Jorgensen (2000) Eur. J. Biochem. 267:2945-30

30 2954). The term “calreticulin” or “CRT” refers to polypeptides and nucleic acids molecules

having substantial identity (defined herein) to the exemplary CRT sequences as described herein. A CRT polypeptide is a polypeptides comprising a sequence identical to or substantially identical (defined herein) to the amino acid sequence of CRT. An exemplary nucleotide and amino acid sequence for a CRT used in the present compositions and methods are SEQ ID NO:1 and SEQ ID NO:2, respectively. The terms “calreticulin” or “CRT” encompass native proteins as well as recombinantly produced modified proteins that induce an immune response, including a CTL response. The terms “calreticulin” or “CRT” encompass homologues and allelic variants of CRT, including variants of native proteins constructed by *in vitro* techniques, and proteins isolated from natural sources. The CRT polypeptides of the invention, and sequences encoding them, also include fusion proteins comprising non-CRT sequences, particularly MHC class I-binding peptides; and also further comprising other domains, *e.g.*, epitope tags, enzyme cleavage recognition sequences, signal sequences, secretion signals and the like.

The term “endoplasmic reticulum chaperone polypeptide” as used herein means any polypeptide having substantially the same ER chaperone function as the exemplary chaperone proteins CRT, tapasin, ER60 or calnexin. Thus, the term includes all functional fragments or variants or mimics thereof. A polypeptide or peptide can be routinely screened for its activity as an ER chaperone using assays known in the art. While the invention is not limited by any particular mechanism of action, *in vivo* chaperones promote the correct folding and oligomerization of many glycoproteins in the ER, including the assembly of the MHC class I heterotrimeric molecule (heavy chain,  $\beta$ 2m, and peptide). They also retain assembled MHC class I heterotrimeric complexes in the ER (Hauri (2000) FEBS Lett. 476:32-37).

The term “epitope” as used herein refers to an antigenic determinant or antigenic site that interacts with an antibody or a T cell receptor (TCR), *e.g.*, the MHC class I-binding peptide compositions used in the methods of the invention. An “antigen” is a molecule or chemical structure that either induces an immune response or is specifically recognized or bound by the product of an immune response, such as an antibody or a CTL. The specific conformational or stereochemical “domain” to which an antibody or a TCR bind is an “antigenic determinant” or “epitope.” TCRs bind to peptide epitopes which are physically associated with a third molecule, a major histocompatibility complex (MHC) class I or class II protein.

The terms “ER60” or “GRP94” or “gp96” or “glucose regulated protein 94” as used herein describes the well-characterized ER chaperone polypeptide that is the ER representative of the heat shock protein-90 (HSP90) family of stress-induced proteins. These bind to a limited

number of proteins in the secretory pathway, possibly by recognizing advanced folding intermediates or incompletely assembled proteins. ER60 polypeptides, and equivalents and analogues thereof, are species in the genus of ER chaperone polypeptides, as described herein (Argon (1999) *Semin. Cell Dev. Biol.* 10:495-505; Sastry (1999) *J. Biol. Chem.* 274:12023-12035; Nicchitta (1998) *Curr. Opin. Immunol.* 10:103-109; U.S. Patent No. 5,981,706).

5 The term “expression cassette” or “expression vector” as used herein refers to a nucleotide sequence which is capable of affecting expression of a protein coding sequence in a host compatible with such sequences. Expression cassettes include at least a promoter operably linked with the polypeptide coding sequence; and, optionally, with other sequences, *e.g.*, transcription termination signals. Additional factors necessary or helpful in effecting expression 10 may also be included, *e.g.*, enhancers. “Operably linked” refers to linkage of a promoter upstream from a DNA sequence such that the promoter mediates transcription of the DNA sequence. Thus, expression cassettes include plasmids, recombinant viruses, any form of a recombinant “naked DNA” vector, and the like. A “vector” comprises a nucleic acid which can 15 infect, transfect, transiently or permanently transduce a cell. It will be recognized that a vector can be a naked nucleic acid, or a nucleic acid complexed with protein or lipid. The vector optionally comprises viral or bacterial nucleic acids and/or proteins, and/or membranes (*e.g.*, a cell membrane, a viral lipid envelope, *etc.*).

20 Vectors include, but are not limited to replicons (*e.g.*, RNA replicons), bacteriophages to which fragments of DNA may be attached and become replicated. Vectors thus include, but are not limited to RNA, autonomous self-replicating circular or linear DNA or RNA, *e.g.*, plasmids, viruses, and the like (U.S. Patent No. 5,217,879), and includes both the expression and nonexpression plasmids. Where a recombinant microorganism or cell culture is described as 25 hosting an “expression vector” this includes both extrachromosomal circular and linear DNA and DNA that has been incorporated into the host chromosome(s). Where a vector is being maintained by a host cell, the vector may either be stably replicated by the cells during mitosis as an autonomous structure, or is incorporated within the host’s genome.

30 The term “chemically linked” refers to any chemical bonding of two moieties, *e.g.*, as in one embodiment of the invention, where an ER chaperone polypeptide or CRT is chemically linked to an antigenic peptide. Such chemical linking includes the peptide bonds of a recombinantly or *in vivo* generated fusion protein.

The term “chimeric” or “fusion” polypeptide or protein refers to a composition comprising at least one polypeptide or peptide sequence or domain which is associated with a second polypeptide or peptide domain. One embodiment of this invention is an isolated or recombinant nucleic acid molecule encoding a fusion protein comprising at least two domains, 5 wherein the first domain comprises an endoplasmic reticulum chaperone, *e.g.*, CRT, and the second domain comprising an antigenic epitope, *e.g.*, an MHC class I-binding peptide epitope. Additional domains can comprise a polypeptide, peptide, polysaccharide, or the like. The “fusion” can be an association generated by a peptide bond, a chemical linking, a charge interaction (*e.g.*, electrostatic attractions, such as salt bridges, H-bonding, *etc.*) or the like. If the 10 polypeptides are recombinant, the “fusion protein” can be translated from a common message. Alternatively, the compositions of the domains can be linked by any chemical or electrostatic means. The chimeric molecules of the invention (*e.g.*, CRT-class I-binding peptide fusion proteins) can also include additional sequences, *e.g.*, linkers, epitope tags, enzyme cleavage 15 recognition sequences, signal sequences, secretion signals, and the like. Alternatively, a peptide can be linked to a carrier simply to facilitate manipulation or identification/ location of the peptide.

The term “immunogen” or “immunogenic composition” refers to a compound or composition comprising a peptide, polypeptide or protein which is “immunogenic,” *i.e.*, capable of eliciting, augmenting or boosting a cellular and/or humoral immune response, either alone or 20 in combination or linked or fused to another substance. An immunogenic composition can be a peptide of at least about 5 amino acids, a peptide of 10 amino acids in length, a fragment 15 amino acids in length, a fragment 20 amino acids in length or greater; smaller immunogens may require presence of a “carrier” polypeptide *e.g.*, as a fusion protein, aggregate, conjugate or mixture, preferably linked (chemically or otherwise) to the immunogen. The immunogen can be 25 recombinantly expressed from a vaccine vector, which can be naked DNA comprising the immunogen’s coding sequence operably linked to a promoter, *e.g.*, an expression cassette. The immunogen includes one or more antigenic determinants or epitopes which may vary in size from about 3 to about 15 amino acids. Epitopes of more than one SARS-CoV protein may be used in combination.

30 The term “isolated” as used herein, when referring to a molecule or composition, such as, *e.g.*, a CRT nucleic acid or polypeptide, means that the molecule or composition is separated from at least one other compound, such as a protein, other nucleic acids (*e.g.*, RNAs), or other

contaminants with which it is associated *in vivo* or in its natural state. Thus, a CRT composition is considered isolated when it has been isolated from any other component with which it is natively associated, *e.g.*, cell membrane, as in a cell extract. An isolated composition can, however, also be substantially pure. An isolated composition can be in a homogeneous state and can be dry or in an aqueous solution. Purity and homogeneity can be determined, for example, using analytical chemistry techniques such as polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis (SDS-PAGE) or high performance liquid chromatography (HPLC). Thus, the isolated compositions of this invention do not contain materials normally associated with their *in situ* environment. Even where a protein has been isolated to a homogenous or dominant band, there are trace contaminants which co-purify with the desired protein.

The terms "polypeptide," "protein," and "peptide" include compositions of the invention that also include "analogues," or "conservative variants" and "mimetics" or "peptidomimetics" with structures and activity that substantially correspond to the polypeptide from which the variant was derived, including, *e.g.*, human CRT or a Class I-binding peptide epitope, such as from the SARS-CoV S, E, M or N proteins. as discussed in detail, below.

The term "pharmaceutical composition" refers to a composition suitable for pharmaceutical use, *e.g.*, as a vaccine, in a subject. The pharmaceutical compositions of this invention are formulations that comprise a pharmacologically effective amount of a composition comprising, *e.g.*, a nucleic acid, or vector, or cell of the invention, and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

The term "promoter" is an array of nucleic acid control sequences which direct transcription of a nucleic acid. As used herein, a promoter includes necessary nucleic acid sequences near the start site of transcription, such as, in the case of a polymerase II type promoter, a TATA element. A promoter also optionally includes distal enhancer or repressor elements which can be located as much as several thousand base pairs from the start site of transcription. A "constitutive" promoter is a promoter which is active under most environmental and developmental conditions. An "inducible" promoter is a promoter which is under environmental or developmental regulation. A "tissue specific" promoter is active in certain tissue types of an organism, but not in other tissue types from the same organism. The term "operably linked" refers to a functional linkage between a nucleic acid expression control sequence (such as a promoter, or array of transcription factor binding sites) and a second nucleic

acid sequence, wherein the expression control sequence directs transcription of the nucleic acid corresponding to the second sequence.

The term “recombinant” refers to (1) a polynucleotide synthesized or otherwise manipulated *in vitro* (e.g., “recombinant polynucleotide”), (2) methods of using recombinant polynucleotides to produce gene products in cells or other biological systems, or (3) a polypeptide (“recombinant protein”) encoded by a recombinant polynucleotide. For example, recombinant CRT or an MHC class I-binding peptide epitope can be recombinant as used to practice this invention. “Recombinant means” also encompass the ligation of nucleic acids having various coding regions or domains or promoter sequences from different sources into an expression cassette or vector for expression of, *e.g.*, inducible or constitutive expression of polypeptide coding sequences in the vectors used to practice this invention.

The term “self-replicating RNA replicon” refers to constructs based on RNA viruses, *e.g.*, alphavirus genome RNAs (*e.g.*, Sindbis virus, Semliki Forest virus, *etc.*), that have been engineered to allow expression of heterologous RNAs and proteins. These recombinant vectors are self-replicating (*i.e.*, they are “replicons”) and can be introduced into cells as naked RNA or DNA, as described in detail, below. In one embodiment, the self-replicating RNA replicon comprises a Sindbis virus self-replicating RNA vector SINrep5, which is described in detail in U.S. Patent No. 5,217,879.

The term “systemic administration” refers to administration of a composition or agent such as the molecular vaccine or the CRT-Class I-binding peptide epitope fusion protein described herein, in a manner that results in the introduction of the composition into the subject’s circulatory system. The term “regional” administration refers to administration of a composition into a specific anatomical space, such as intraperitoneal, intrathecal, subdural, or to a specific organ, and the like. For example, regional administration includes administration of the composition or drug into the hepatic artery. The term “local administration” refers to administration of a composition or drug into a limited, or circumscribed, anatomic space, such as intratumoral injection into a tumor mass, subcutaneous injections, intramuscular injections, and the like. Any one of skill in the art would understand that local administration or regional administration may also result in entry of the composition or drug into the circulatory system.

“Tapasin” is the known ER chaperone polypeptide, as discussed above. While not limited by any particular mechanism of action, *in vivo*, tapasin is a subunit of the TAP (transporter associated with antigen processing) complex and binds both to TAP1 and MHC

class I polypeptides. Tapasin polypeptides, and equivalents and analogues thereof, are species in the genus of ER chaperone polypeptides, as described herein (Barnden (2000) *J. Immunol.* 165:322-330; Li (2000) *J. Biol. Chem.* 275:1581-1586).

### Generating and Manipulating Nucleic Acids

5 The methods of the invention provide for the administration of nucleic acids encoding a CRT-SARS-CoV Class I epitope binding peptide fusion protein, as described above. Recombinant CRT-containing fusion proteins can be synthesized *in vitro* or *in vivo*. Nucleic acids encoding these compositions can be in the form of “naked DNA” or they can be incorporated in plasmids, vectors, recombinant viruses (e.g., “replicons”) and the like for *in vivo* 10 or *ex vivo* administration. Nucleic acids and vectors of the invention can be made and expressed *in vitro* or *in vivo*, a variety of means of making and expressing these genes and vectors can be used. One of skill will recognize that desired gene activity can be obtained by modulating the expression or activity of the genes and nucleic acids (e.g., promoters) within vectors used to practice the invention. Any of the known methods described for increasing or decreasing 15 expression or activity, or tissue specificity, of genes can be used for this invention. The invention can be practiced in conjunction with any method or protocol known in the art, which are well described in the scientific and patent literature.

#### *General Techniques*

20 The nucleic acid sequences used to practice this invention, whether RNA, cDNA, genomic DNA, vectors, recombinant viruses or hybrids thereof, may be isolated from a variety of sources, genetically engineered, amplified, and/or expressed recombinantly. Any recombinant expression system can be used, including, in addition to bacterial cells, e.g., 25 mammalian, yeast, insect or plant cell expression systems. Alternatively, these nucleic acids can be synthesized *in vitro* by well-known chemical synthesis techniques, as described in, e.g., Carruthers (1982) *Cold Spring Harbor Symp. Quant. Biol.* 47:411-418; Adams (1983) *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* 105:661; Belousov (1997) *Nucleic Acids Res.* 25:3440-3444; Frenkel (1995) *Free Radic. Biol. Med.* 19:373-380; Blommers (1994) *Biochemistry* 33:7886-7896; Narang (1979) *Meth. Enzymol.* 68:90; Brown (1979) *Meth. Enzymol.* 68:109; Beaucage (1981) *Tetra. Lett.* 22:1859; U.S. Patent No. 4,458,066. Double stranded DNA fragments may then be obtained 30 either by synthesizing the complementary strand and annealing the strands together under appropriate conditions, or by adding the complementary strand using DNA polymerase with an appropriate primer sequence.

## **Calreticulin Sequences**

The sequences of CRT, including human CRT, are well known in the art (McCauley (1990) *J. Clin. Invest.* 86:332-335; Burns (1994) *Nature* 367:476-480; Coppolino (1998) *Int. J. Biochem. Cell Biol.* 30:553-558). The nucleic acid sequence appears as GenBank Accession No. NM 004343 and is SEQ ID NO:1.

1	gtccgtactg	cagagccgct	gccggagggt	cgttttaaag	ggccgcgttg	ccgccccctc
61	ggcccgccat	gctgctatcc	gtgccgctgc	tgctcggcct	cctcggcctg	gccgtcgccg
121	agcccgcgt	ctacttcaag	gagcagttc	tggacggaga	cgggtggact	tcccgtctga
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241	gtgacgagga	gaaagataaa	ggttgcaga	caagccagga	tgcacgcctt	tatgctctgt
301	cggccagtt	cgagcctttc	agcaacaaag	gccagacgct	ggtggtgca	ttcacggtg
361	aacatgagca	gaacatcgac	tgtggggcgc	gctatgtgaa	gctgtttct	aatagtttg
421	accagacaga	catgcacgg	gactcagaat	acaacatcat	gttggtccc	gacatctgt
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541	acaaggacat	ccgttgcaag	gatgatgagt	ttacacac	gtacacactg	attgtgcggc
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661	acgattggga	cttcctgcca	ccaaagaaga	taaaggatcc	tgatgcttca	aaaccggaag
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1741	cactgagggaa	gaacggggct	cttctcattt	cacccctccc	tttctccct	gccccccagga
1801	ctggggccact	tctgggtggg	gcagtgggtc	ccagattggc	tcacactgag	aatgtaagaa
1861	ctacaaacaa	aatttctatt	aaattaaatt	tttgtctc		1899

The amino acid sequence of human CRT protein (SEQ ID NO:2) is shown below

40	1	MLLSVPLLLQ	LLGLA VAEPA	VYFKEQFLDG	DGWT S RWIES	KHKSDFGK FV	LSSGK FYGDE
	61	EKDKG LQTSQ	DARFY ALSAS	FE PFSNKG QT	L VVQFTV KHE	QNIDCGGGY V	KLFPNSL DQT
	121	DMHGDSE YNI	MFGPDICG PG	TKVHVIFNY	KGK NVLINKD	IRCKDDEFTH	LYTLIVRPDN
	181	TYEVKIDNSQ	VE GSLEDDW	DFLPPKKIKD	PDASKPEDWD	ERA KIDDPTD	SKPEDWDKPE
	241	HIPDPDAK K P	EDWDEEMDGE	WEPPVIQNPE	YKG EWKPRQI	DNP DYKGTWI	HPEIDNPEYS
45	301	PDPSIYAYDN	FGV LGLDLWQ	VKS GTIFDN F	LIT NDEAYAE	EFGNETWGVT	KAAE KQM KDK
	361	QDEEQRLK EEE	EEDKKRKEEE	EAEDK EDDED	KDEDEEDEED	KEEDEEE DVP	GQAKDEL

50 The structure of polypeptides, peptides, other functional derivatives, including mimetics of CRT are preferably based on structure and amino acid sequence of CRT, preferably human CRT, SEQ ID NO:2 above. (See also, McCauliffe (1990) *J. Clin. Invest.* 86:332-335; Burns (1994) *Nature* 367:476-480; Coppolino (1998) *Int. J. Biochem. Cell Biol.* 30:553-558)

## SARS-CoV Genomic Sequences, and Sequences of Polypeptides

The genomic nucleotide sequence of the SARS coronavirus (nt 1 to 29751; SEQ ID NO:3), Tor2 strain, is deposited in Genbank under access no. NC\_004718 (available at WWW URL [ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/entrez/viewer.fcgi?db=nucleotide&val=30271926](http://ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/entrez/viewer.fcgi?db=nucleotide&val=30271926) . See, He, R. *et al.*, *Biochem. Biophys. Res. Commun.* 316I :476-483 (2004) ; Snijder, E.J. *et al.*, *J. Mol. Biol.* 331 991-1004 (2003) ; Marra, MA *et al.*, *Science* 300 :1399-1404 (2003). The reference sequence was derived from AY274119. On May 1, 2003 this sequence version replaced gi:30124072.

SEQ ID NO:3

1	atattaggtt	tttacctacc	cagaaaaagc	caaccaacct	cgatctcttg	tagatctgtt
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121	gcagtataaa	caataataaa	ttttactgtc	gttgacaaga	aacgagtaac	tcgtccctct
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40	21241	aaattgtatgg	ctataccatg	catgtactt	acattttgc	gagaacacaa	aatcctatcc
21301	agtgtgttcc	cttatttactc	tttgacatga	gcaaaatttcc	tcttaatttta	agaggaactg	
21361	ctgtatgtc	tcttaaggag	aatcaatca	atgatgtat	ttattcttctt	ctggaaaaag	
21421	gtaggcttat	cattagagaa	aacaacagag	ttgtggttt	aagtgtatatt	tttgttaaca	
	Gene S underscored→						
45	21481	actaaacgaa	<u>cATGtttatt</u>	ttcttattat	ttcttactct	cactagtgg	agtgacccttq
21541	accgggtqcac	cacttttgc	gatgttcaag	ctccctaattt	cactcaacat	acttcatcta	
21601	tgaggggggt	ttactatcct	gatgaaattt	ttagatcaga	cactctttat	ttaactcagg	
21661	atttattttct	tccattttat	tctaaatgtt	cagggtttca	tactttaat	catacgtttq	
21721	gcaaccctgt	cataccctt	aaggatggta	tttattttgc	tgcacacag	aaatcaatgt	
21781	ttgtccctgtt	ttgggtttttt	ggttcttacca	tgaacaacaa	gtcacatgt	gtgatttata	
50	21841	ttaacaattt	tactaaatgtt	tttatacgg	catgtactt	tgttgcgtt	gacaaccctt
21901	tcttttgcgt	ttcttaaacc	atgggtacac	agacacat	tatgtatattc	gataatgtat	
21961	ttaatttgcac	tttcgagatc	atatctgtat	ctttttcgct	tgttgcgttca	gaaaagtgc	
22021	gtaattttaa	acacttacgt	gagtttgcgt	ttaaaaatata	agatgggttt	ctctatgttt	
22081	ataagggtcta	tcaaccatata	gatgtatgtt	gtgtatctacc	ttctgggtttt	aacacttta	
55	22141	aacctatttt	taagttgcct	cttggatttta	acattacaaa	tttttagagcc	attcttacag
22201	ccttttccacc	tgctcaagac	atttggggca	cgtcagctgc	agccatatttt	gttggcttatt	
22261	taaagccaaac	tacattttatg	ctcaagatgt	atgaaaatgg	tacaatcaca	gtgtgcgttq	
22321	attgttctca	aaatccactt	gctgaactca	aatgtctgtt	taagagctt	gagatttgc	
22381	aaaggaatttta	ccagacccctt	aattttgcgg	ttgttccctt	aggagatgtt	gtgagattcc	
60	22441	ctaatattac	aaacttgcgt	ccttttgcgg	aggtttttaa	ttcccttctt	ttcccttctt
22501	tctatgcata	ggagagaaaa	aaaatttcta	attgttgcgt	tgattactct	gtgtcttaca	
22561	actcaacatt	tttttcaacc	tttaatgttgc	atggcgtttt	tgccactaaq	ttqaatgtatc	
22621	tttgcttctc	caatgtctat	gcagatttctt	ttgtgttca	ggggagatgtt	gtaaqacaaa	
22681	tagcgcagg	acaaaactggt	gttatttgcgt	attataat	taaatttgcct	gtatgtatc	
65	22741	ttgggtttgtt	ccttgcgttgg	aatacttagga	acattgtatgc	tacttcaact	ggttaatttata
22801	attataaata	taggtatctt	agacatggca	agcttaggccc	cttttgcggaga	gacatatactt	



26701 tttgctcgta cccgctcaat gtggtcattc aacccagaaa caaacattct tctcaatgtg  
 26761 cctctccggg ggacaattgt gaccagaccg ctcatggaaa gtgaacttgt cattgggtgct  
 26821 gtatcattc gtggtcactt gcgaatggcc ggacactccc tagggcgctg tgacattaag  
 26881 gacctgccaa aagagatcac tggctaca tcaacgacgc ttcttattt caaattaaagga  
 5 26941 cgctcgacg gtgtggcac tgattcagggt ttggctgcgt acaaccgcta cctgtatttgg  
 27001 aactataaat taaatacaga ccacgcccgt agcaacgaca atattgtttt gctagtacag  
 27061 TAAgtgacaa cagatgtttc atcttggta cttccagggtt acaatagcag agatattgtat  
 27121 tatcattatg aggacttca ggattgttat ttggatctt gacgttataa taagttcaat  
 27181 agttagacaa ttatataagc ctctaaactaa gaagaattat tcggaggttag atgatgaaga  
 10 27241 acctatggag ttagatttac cataaaacga acatggaaaatttattcttctt ctgacatttgg  
 27301 ttgtattttac atcttgcagc ctatataactt atcaggaggtg ttgttaggggt acgactgtac  
 27361 tactaaaaga accttgcacca tcaggaacat acgaggggcaaa ttccacattt cacccttgg  
 27421 ctgacaataa atttgcacta acttgcacta gcacacactt tgcttttgcgt tggctgtacg  
 27481 gtactcgaca tacctatcag ctgcgtgcaa gatcgtttc accaaaactt ttcatcagac  
 15 27541 aagaggaggt tcaacaagag ctctactcgc cacttttctt cattgttgcgt gctctagtt  
 27601 ttttaatact ttgttccacc attaagagaa agacagaatg aatgagctca cttaatttga  
 27661 cttctatttgc tgcttttgcgtt attcccttgcgtt ttaataatgc ttattatatt  
 27721 ttgggtttca ctgcggaaatcc aggatctaga agaaccgtt accaaagtctt aaacgaacat  
 20 27781 gaaacttcc atttggta cttgttatttcc tctatgtcgt tgcatatgcgt ctgttagtaca  
 27841 gctgtgtca tctaataaac ctcatgtcgt tgaagatctt tgtaagggtac aacactagg  
 27901 gtaataactt tagcaactgct tggctttgtg ctctaggaaa ggttttacct tttcatat  
 27961 ggcacactat ggtaaaaca tgcacaccta atgttactat caactgtcaa gatccagctg  
 28021 tggtgcgcgt tatacgtagg tggtggtaacc ttcatgaagg tcaccaaactt gctgcattt  
 25 <-Gene N underscored→  
 28081 gagacgtact tgggtttta aataaaacgaa caaattaaaA TGtctgataa tggaccccaa  
 28141 tcaaaccac qtagtgcccc ccgcattaca tttgggtggac ccacagattt aactgacaat  
 28201 aaccagaatg gaggacgcaa tggggcaagg cccaaaacacg gcccacccca aggtttaccc  
 28261 aataatactg cgtcttgggtt cacagcttc actcagcatg gcaaggagga acttagattt  
 28321 cctcgaggcc agggcggtcc aatcaacacc aatgtgggtc catgatgc aattggctac  
 30 28381 taccgaaagag ctacccgacq agttcggtt ggtgacggca aatgtaaaga gctcagccccc  
 28441 agatggtaact tctattacct aggaactggc ccagaacgctt cacttcccta cggcgcttaac  
 28501 aaagaaggca tcgtatgggt tgcactgtgg gggaccccttga atacacccaa agaccacatt  
 28561 ggcacccgca atcctaataa caatgtgcc accgtgtctac aacttccctca aggaacaaca  
 28621 ttgccaaaag gcttctacgc agagggaaagc agagggcgqca gtcacggctc ttctcgctcc  
 35 28681 tcatcacgt gtcgctgttta ttcaagaaat tcaactccctg gcaacgttgg gggaaatttct  
 28741 cctgctcgaa tggcttagcggtt aggtgggttggaa actggccctcg cgctatttgcgt gctagacaga  
 28801 ttgaaccacgc ttgagagcaaa agtttctgtt aaggccaaac aacaacaagg cccaaactgtc  
 28861 actaaagaaat ctgctgtca ggcattttaa aagccctcgcc aaaaacgtac tgccacaaaa  
 28921 cagtacaacg tcactaaacg atttggggaga cgtgggtccacg aacaaacccca agggaaatttgc  
 40 28981 ggggaccaag acctaataacg acaaggaaact gattacaaatcattggccgca aattgcacaa  
 29041 tttgctccaa gtgcctctgc attctttggaa atgtcacgca ttggcatggaa agtcacaccc  
 29101 tcgggaacat ggctgactta tcatggagcc attaaatttg atgacaaaga tccacaatttgc  
 29161 aaagacaacg tcataactgct gaacaacgc attgacgcattt acaaaaacattt cccaccaaca  
 29221 qagcctaaaa aggacaaaaaa gaaaaagact gatgaaacgc acgccttgc gcaagagacaa  
 45 29281 aagaagcagc ccactgtgac tcttcttccgtt gccggctgaca tggatgatttt ctccagacaa  
 29341 cttccaaattt ccatgagtggtt agcttctgtt gattcaactc aggca TAAac actcatgtat  
<-3'UTR →  
 29401 accacacaag gcagatgggc tatgtaaaacg ttttcgttcaat tccgttttacg atacatagtc  
 29461 tactcttgcgt cagaatgtt tctcgtaactt aacacgcaca agtaggttttta gttaactttt  
 50 29521 atctcacata gcaatcttta atcaatgtgtt aacatttaggg aggacttgaa agagccacca  
 29581 cattttcatc gaggccacgc ggagtgacgtt cgggggttaca gtgaaataatg cttagggagag  
 29641 ctgcctatata ggaagagccca taatgtgtt aatattttt agtagtgctt tccccatgtt  
 29701 attttaatag cttcttagga gaatgacaaa aaaaaaaaaaaa aaaaaaaaaaaa a\*

The following subsequences are shown and annotated above by underscoring the coding

55 sequences of interest with the initiation codon ATG in uppercase characters, and the stop codon in uppercase italic characters.

The individual coding sequences and translated amino acid sequences are provided

below:

1. The coding sequence for the S (spike) protein, SEQ ID NO:4, is from nt 21492 to 25259 of SEQ ID NO:3, which comprises 3768 nt that encode 1255 residues + stop codon

As established by Krovkin et al. (2003), the glycosylated spike protein (as well as the nucleocapsid protein) can be detected in infected cell culture supernatants with antisera from 5 SARS patients

SEQ ID NO:4

```

ATG ttt att ttc tta tta ttt ctt act ctc act agt ggt agt gac ctt gac cgg tgc
acc act ttt gat gat gtt caa gct cct aat tac act caa cat act tca tct atg agg
10 ggg gtt tac tat cct gat gaa att ttt aga tca gac act ctt tat tta act cag gat
tta ttt ctt cca ttt tat tct aat gtt aca ggg ttt cat act att aat cat acg ttt
ggc aac cct gtc ata cct ttt aag gat ggt att tat ttt gct gcc aca gag aaa tca
aat gtt gtc cgt ggt tgg gtt ttt ggt tct acc atg aac aag tca cag tcg gtg
att att att aac aat tct act aat gtt gtt ata cga gca tgt aac ttt gaa ttg tgt
gac aac cct ttc ttt gct gtt tct aaa ccc atg ggt aca cag aca cat act atg ata
15 ttc gat aat gca ttt aat tgc act ttc gag tac ata tct gat gcc ttt tcg ctt gat
gtt tca gaa aag tca ggt aat ttt aaa cac tta cga gag ttt gtg ttt aaa aat aaa
gat ggg ttt ctc tat gtt tat aag ggc tat caa cct ata gat gta gtt cgt gat cta
cct tct ggt ttt aac act ttg aaa cct att ttt aag ttg cct ctt ggt att aac att
aca aat ttt aga gcc att ctt aca gcc ttt tca cct gct caa gac att tgg ggc acg
20 tca gct gca gcc tat ttt gtt ggc tat tta aag cca act aca ttt atg ctc aag tat
gat gaa aat ggt aca atc aca gat gct gtt gat tgt tct cca aat cca ctt gct gaa
ctc aaa tgc tct gtt aag agc ttt gag att gac aaa gga att tac cag acc tct aat
ttc agg gtt gtt ccc tca gga gat gtt gtg aga ttc cct aat att aca aac ttg tgg
cct ttt gga gag gtt ttt aat gct act aaa ttc cct tct gtc tat gca tgg gag aga
25 aaa aaa att tct aat tgt gtt gct gat tac tct gtg ctc tac aac tca aca ttt ttt
tca acc ttt aag tgc tat ggc gtt tct gcc act aag ttg aat gat ctt tgc ttc tcc
aat gtc tat gca gat tct ttt gta gtc aag gga gat gat gta aga caa ata gcg cca
gga caa act ggt gtt att gct gat tat aat tat aaa ttg cca gat gat ttc atg ggt
tgt gtc ctt gct tgg aat act agg aac att gat gct act tca act ggt aat tat aat
30 tat aaa tat agg tat ctt aga cat ggc aag ctt agg ccc ttt gag aga gac ata tct
aat gtg cct ttc tcc cct gat ggc aaa cct tgc acc cca cct gct ctt aat tgg tat
tgg cca tta aat gat tat ggt ttt tac acc act act ggc att ggc tac caa cct tac
aga gtt gta gta ctt tct ttt gaa ctt tta aat gca ccc gcc acg gtt tgg gga cca
aaa tta tcc act gac ctt att aag aac cag tgt gtc aat ttt aat ttt aat gga ctc
35 act ggt act ggt gtg tta act cct tct tca aag aga ttt caa cca ttt caa caa ttt
ggc cgt gat gtt tct gat ttc act gat tcc gtt cga gat cct aaa aca tct gaa ata
tta gac att tca cct tgc gct ttt ggg ggt gta agt gta att aca cct gga aca aat
gct tca tct gaa gtt gct gtt cta tat caa gat gtt aac tgc act gat gtt tct aca
40 gca att cat gca gat caa ctc aca cca gct tgg cgc aat ttt aat tct act gga aac aat
gta ttc cag act caa gca ggc tgt ctt ata gga gct gag cat gtc gac act tct tat
gag tgc gac att cct att gga gct ggc att tgg gct agt tac cat aca gtt tct tta
tta cgt agt act agc caa aaa tct att gtg gct tat act atg tct tta ggt gct gat
agt tca att gct tac tct aat aac acc att gct ata cct act aac ttt tca att agc
45 att act aca gaa gta atg cct gtt tct atg gct aaa acc tcc gta gat tgg aat atg
tac atc tgc gga gat tct act gaa tgt gct aat ttg ctt ctc caa tat ggt agc ttt
tgc aca caa cta aat cgt gca ctc tca ggt att gct gct gaa cag gat cgc aac aca
cgt gaa gtt ttc gct caa gtc aaa caa atg tac aaa acc cca act ttg aat tat ttt
ggt ggt ttt aat ttt tca caa att tta cct gac cct cta aag cca act aag agg tct
50 ttt att gag gac ttg ctc ttt att aag gtg aca ctc gct aat gct gat gtc ggt ggc ttc atg aag
caa tat ggc gaa tgc cta ggt gat att aat gct aga gat ctc att tgg gcg cag aag
ttc aat gga ctt aca gtt ttg cca cct ctg ctc act gat gat atg att gct gcc tac
act gct gct cta gtt agt ggt act gcc act gct gga tgg aca ttt ggt gct ggc gct
gct ctt caa ata cct ttt gct atg caa atg gca tat agg ttc aat ggc att gga gtt
acc caa aat gtt ctc tat gag aac caa aaa caa atc gcc aac caa ttt aac aag gcg
55 att agt caa att caa gaa tca ctt aca aca aca tca act gca ttg ggc aag ctg caa
gac gtt gtt aac cag aat gct caa gca tta aac aca ctt gtt aaa caa ctt agc tct
aat ttt ggt gca att tca agt gtt cta aat gat atc ctt tcg cga ctt gat aaa gtc
gag gcg gag gta caa att gac agg tta att aca ggc aga ctt caa agc ctt caa acc
tat gta aca caa caa cta atc agg gct gca aat tcg gct tct gct aat ctt gct
60 gct act aaa atg tct gag tgt gtt ctt gga caa tca aat gtt gac ttt tgt gga

```

5 aag ggc tac cac ctt atg tcc ttc cca caa gca gcc ccg cat ggt gtt gtc ttc cta  
 cat gtc acg tat gtg cca tcc cag gag agg aac ttc acc aca gcg cca gca att tgt  
 cat gaa ggc aaa gca tac ttc cct cgt gaa ggt gtt ttt gtg ttt aat ggc act tct  
 tgg ttt att aca cag agg aac ttc ttt tct cca caa ata att act aca gac aat aca  
 ttt gtc tca gga aat tgt gat gtc gtt att ggc atc att aac aac aca gtt tat gat  
 cct ctg caa cct gag ctt gac tca ttc aaa gaa gag ctg gac aag tac ttc aaa aat  
 cat aca tca cca gat gtt gat ctt ggc gac att tca ggc att aac gct tct gtc gtc  
 aac att caa aaa gaa att gac cgc ctc aat gag gtc gct aaa aat tta aat gaa tca  
 10 ctc att gac ctt caa gaa ttg gga aaa tat gag caa tat att aaa tgg cct tgg tat  
 gtt tgg ctc ggc ttc att gct gga cta att gcc atc gtc atg gtt aca atc ttg ctt  
 tgt tgc atg act agt tgt tgc agt tgc ctc aag ggt gca tgc tct tgt ggt tct tgc  
 tgc aag ttt gat gag gat gac tct gag cca gtt ctc aag ggt gtc aaa tta cat tac  
 aca **TAA**

15 Glycosylation sites of this protein include residues encoded by codons at the following positions: 21843-21845; 21846-21848; 22170-22172; 22296-22298; and 23838-23840.

The encoded amino acid sequence of the S polypeptide (SEQ ID NO:5) is:

MFIFLLFLTL	TSGSDLDRCT	TFDDVQAPNY	TQHTSSMRGV	YYPDEIFRSD	TLYLTQDLFL	60
PFYSNVTGFH	TINHTFGNPV	IPFKDGIYFA	ATEKSNVVRG	WVFGSTMNNK	SQSVIIINNS	120
TNVVIRACNF	ELCDNPFFAV	SKPMGTQHT	MIFDNAFNCT	FEYISDAFSL	DVSEKSGNFK	180
20 HLREFVFKNK	DGFLYVYKGY	QPIDVVRLDP	SGFNTLKPIF	KLPLGINITN	FRAILTAFSP	240
AQDIWGTSA	AYFVGYLKPT	TFMLKYDENG	TITDAVDCSQ	NPLAELKCSV	KSFEIDKGJY	300
QTSNFRVVP	GDVVRFPNIT	NLCPFGEVFN	ATKFPSSVYAW	ERKKISNCVA	DYSVLYNSTF	360
FSTFKCYGVS	ATKLNDLCFS	NVYADSFVVK	GDDVRQIAPG	QTGVIADYNY	KLPDDFMGCV	420
LAWNTRNIDA	TSTGNINYKY	RYLRHKGKLRP	FERDISNVPF	SPDGKPCPP	ALNCYWPLND	480
25 YGFYTTTGIG	YQPYRVVVLS	FELLNAPATV	CGPKLSTDLI	KNQCVNFNFN	GLTGTGVLT	540
SSKRFQPFQ	FGRDVSDFTD	SVRDPKTSEI	LDISPCAFGG	VSVITPGTNA	SSEAVAVLYQD	600
VNCTDVSTAI	HADQLTPAWR	IYSTGNNVFQ	TQAGCLIGAE	HVDTSYECDI	PIGAGICASY	660
HTVSLRRLSTS	QKSIVAYTMS	LGADSSIAYS	NNTIAIPTNF	SISITTEVMP	VSMAKTSVDC	720
30 NMYICGDSTE	CANLLLQYGS	FCTQLNRALS	GIAAEQDRNT	REVFAQVKQM	YKPTTLKYFG	780
GFNFSQILPD	PLKPTKRSFI	EDLLFNKVTL	ADAGFMKQYG	ECLGDIINARD	LICAQKFNGL	840
TVLPLLTTD	MIAAYTAALV	SGTATAGWTF	GAGAALQIPF	AMQMAYRFNG	IGVTQNVLYE	900
NQKQIANQFN	KAISQIQESL	TTTSTALGKL	QDVVNQNAQA	LNTLVKQLSS	NFGAISSVLN	960
45 DILSRLDKVE	AEVQIDRLIT	GRLQLSQLTYV	TQQLIRAAEI	RASANLAATK	MSECVLGQSK	1020
RVDFCGKGYH	LMSFPQAAPH	GVVFLHVTYV	PSQERNFTTA	PAICHEGKAY	FPREGVFVFN	1080
GTSWFITQRN	FFSPQIITTD	NTFVSGNCDV	VIGIINNTVY	DPLQPELDSF	KEELDKYFKN	1140
HTSPDVLDG	ISGINASVNV	IQKEIDRLNE	VAKNLNESLI	DLQELGKYEQ	YIKWPWYVWL	1200
GFIAGLIAIV	MVTILLCCMT	SCCSCLKGAC	SCGSCCKFDE	DDSEPVLKGV	KLHYT	1255

2. The coding sequence for the E (envelope, or “small envelope”) protein (SEQ ID NO:6) is from nt 26117 to 26347 of SEQ ID NO:3, which comprises 231 nt that encode 76 aa’s  
 40 + stop codon

SEQ ID NO:6

ATG tac tca ttc gtt tcg gaa gaa aca ggt acg tta ata gtt aat agc gta ctt ctt	ttt ctt gct ttc gtg gta ttc ttg cta gtc aca cta gcc atc ctt act gcg ctt cga	ttg tgt gcg tac tgc tgc aat att gtt aac gtg agt tta gta aaa cca acg gtt tac	45 gtc tac tcg cgt gtt aaa aat ctg aac tct tct gaa gga gtt cct gat ctt ctg gtc	TAA	
---	---	---	--	-----	--

The encoded amino acid sequence of the E polypeptide (SEQ ID NO:7) is:

MYSFVSEETG	TLIVNSVLLF	LAFVVFLLVT	LAILTALRLC	AYCCNIVNVS	LVKPTVYVYS	60
RVKNLNSSEG	VPDLLV					76

3. The coding sequence for the M (membrane protein (SEQ ID NO:8) is from nt 26348 to 26353 of SEQ ID NO:3, which comprises 666 nt encoding 221 aa + stop codon

SEQ ID NO:8

```

5  ATG gca gac aac ggt act att acc gtt gag gag ctt aaa caa ctc ctg gaa caa tgg
    aac cta gta ata ggt ttc cta ttc cta gcc tgg att atg tta cta caa ttt gcc tat
    tct aat cgg aac agg ttt ttg tac ata ata aag ctt gtt ttc ctc tgg ctc ttg tgg
    cca gta aca ctt gct tgg ctt gct gtc tac aga att aat tgg gtt act
    ggc ggg att gcg att gca atg gct tgt att gta ggc ttg atg tgg ctt agc tac ttc
    gtt gct tcc ttc agg ctg ttt gct cgt acc cgc tca atg tgg tca ttc aac cca gaa
    aca aac att ctt ctc aat gtg cct ctc cgg ggg aca att gtg acc aca ccg ctc atg
    gaa agt gaa ctt gtc att ggt gct ttg atc att cgt ggt cac ttg cga atg gcc gga
    cac tcc cta ggg cgc tgt gac att aag gac ctg cca aag gag atc act gtg gct aca
    tca cga acg ctt tct tat tac aaa tta gga gcg tcg cag cgt gta ggc act gat tca
    ggt ttt gct gca tac aac cgc tac cgt att gga aac tat aaa tta aat aca gac cac
    gcc ggt agc aac gac att gct ttg cta gta cag TAA

```

The encoded amino acid sequence of the M polypeptide (SEQ ID NO:9) is:

```

20 MADNGTITVE ELKQLLEQWN LVIGFLFLAW IMLLQFAYSN RNRFLYIJKL VFLWLLWPVT 60
    LACFVLAAYV RINWVTGGIA IAMACIVGLM WLSYFVASFR LFARTRSMWS FNPETNILLN 120
    VPLRGTVTR PLMESELVIG AVIIRGHLRM AGHSLGRCDI KDLPKEITVA TSRTLSYYKL 180
    GASQRVGTDS GFAAYNRYRI GNYKLNTDHA GSNDNIALLV Q 221

```

4. The coding sequence for the N (nucleocapsid protein (SEQ ID NO:10) is from nt 28120 to 29388 of SEQ ID NO:3, which comprises 1269 nt encoding 422 aa + stop codon.

SEQ ID NO:10

```

25  ATG tct gat aat gga ccc caa tca aac caa cgt agt gcc ccc cgc att aca ttt ggt
    gga ccc aca gat tca act gac aat aac cag aat gga gga cgc aat ggg gca agg cca
    aaa cag cgc cga ccc caa ggt tta ccc aat aat act gcg tct tgg ttc aca gct ctc
    act cag cat ggc aag gag gaa ctt aga ttc cct cga ggc cag ggc gtt cca atc aac
    acc aat aat ggt cca gat gac caa att ggc tac tac cga aga gct acc cga cga gtt
    cgt ggt ggt gac ggc aaa atg aaa gag ctc agc ccc aga tgg tac ttc tat tac cta
    gga act ggc cca gaa gct tca ctt ccc tac ggc gct aac aaa gaa ggc atc gta tgg
    gtt gca act gag gga gcc ttg aat aca ccc aaa gac cac att ggc acc cgc aat cct
    aat aac aat gct gcc acc gtc cta caa ctt cct caa gga aca aca ttg cca aaa ggc
    ttc tac gca gag gga agc aga ggc agt caa gcc tct tct cgc tcc tca tca cgt
    agt cgc ggt aat tca aga aat tca act cct ggc agc agt agg gga aat tct cct gct
    cga atg gct agc gga ggt ggt gaa act gcc ctc gcg cta ttg ctg cta gac aga ttg
    aac cag ctt gag agc aaa gtt tct ggt aaa ggc caacaa caa caa ggc caa act gtc
    act aag aaa tct gct gct gag gca tct aaa aag cct cgc caa aaa cgt act gcc aca
    aaa cag tac aac gtc act caa gca ttt ggg aga cgt ggt cca gaa caa acc caa gga
    40 aat ttc ggg gac caa gac cta atc aga caa gga act gat tac aaa cat tgg ccg caa
    att gca caa ttt gct cca agt gcc tct gca ttc ttt gga atg tca cgc att ggc atg
    gaa gtc aca cct tcg gga aca tgg ctg act tat cat gga gcc att aaa ttg gat gac
    aaa gat cca caa ttc aaa gac aac gtc ata ctg ctg aac aag cac att gac gca tac
    aaa aca ttc cca cca aca gag ctt aaa aag gac aaa aag aat gat gaa gct
    45 cag cct ttg ccg cag aga caa aag aag cag ccc act gtg act ctt ctt cct gcg gct
    gac atg gat gat ttc tcc aga caa ctt caa aat tcc atg agt gga gct tct gct gat
    tca act cag gca TAA

```

The encoded amino acid sequence of the E polypeptide (SEQ ID NO:11) is:

```

50  MSDNGPQSNQ RSAPRITFGG PTDSTDNNQN GGRNGARPKQ RRPQGLPNNT ASWFTALTQH 60
    GKEELRFPNG QGVPIINTNSG PDDQIGYYRR ATRRVRGGDG KMKELSPRWY FYYLGTGPEA 120
    SLPYGANKEG IVWVATEGAL NTPKDHIGTR NPNNNAATVL QLPQGTTLPK GFYAEGSRGG 180
    SQASSRSSSR SRGNSRNSTP GSSRGNSPAR MASGGGETAL ALLLLDRLNQ LESKVSGKGQ 240
    QQQGQTVTKK SAAEASKKPR QKRTATKQYN VTQAFGRRGP EQTQGNFGDQ DLIRQGTDYK 300

```

HWPQIAQFAP	SASAFFGMSR	IGMEVTPSGT	WLTYHGAIKL	DDKDPQFKDN	VILLNKHIDA	360
YKTFPPTEPK	KDKKKKTDEA	QPLPQRQKKQ	PTVTLLPAAD	MDDFSRQLQN	SMGASADST	420
QA						422

As established by Krokkin, O. *et al.*, 2003, *Mol Cell Proteomics* 2:346-56, the N-terminal methionine (encoded by the initiation ATG codon, is removed in the virion protein when it is processed, and all other methionines are oxidized, and the resulting N-terminal serine is acetylated.

#### **CLONING OF THE GENOME OF THE TW1 STRAIN OF SARS-CoV**

The presently exemplified and preferred sequences are based on the Taiwanese strain, TW1, of SARS-CoV. The SuperScript cDNA system (Invitrogen, Carlsbad, CA, USA) was used to reverse transcribe the RNA template into cDNA (Hsueh, PR *et al.*, *Emerg Infect Dis*, 9: 1163-1167, 2003). To sequence the viral genome, 25 primer sets were designed based on the cDNA sequence data from the Tor2 SARS isolate (accession no. NC\_004718, *supra*). See Figure 19 and Table 1. After PCR amplification, products were analyzed by agarose gel electrophoresis and then processed for direct sequencing reactions. Sequences were assembled and edited to obtain the sequence of the genome of the TW1 strain of SARS-CoV, which was subsequently deposited in GenBank (as accession number AY291451; available at WWW URL

[ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/entrez/viewer.fcgi?db=nucleotide&val=30698326](http://ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/entrez/viewer.fcgi?db=nucleotide&val=30698326)).

data from the Tor2 SARS isolate (accession no. NC\_004718, *supra*). See Figure 19 and Table 1. After PCR amplification, products were analyzed by agarose gel electrophoresis and then processed for direct sequencing reactions. Sequences were assembled and edited to obtain the sequence of the genome of the TW1 strain of SARS-CoV, which was subsequently deposited in GenBank (as accession number AY291451; available at WWW URL

**Table 1.** Summary of the 25 overlapping SARS-CoV TW-1 isolate cDNA clones sequenced and available. The cDNA sections are in the vector, between the BamHI and EcoRI cloning sites. Forward and reverse sequencing primers are shown.

Clone	SARS Nucleotides	Forward Sequencing Primer	SEQ ID NO:	Reverse Sequencing Primer	SEQ ID NO:
1	1-1471	CTACCCAGGAAAAGCCAACC	52	CAACATAGGCAAACACACAGC	53
2	1345-2675	GAAGGACCTACTACATGTGGG	54	CTTCCCAAACAGTATCTTCTCC	55
3	2519-3918	CAAGGAGCAGCTGCAACTAC	56	TGTTCTGAGAATCATGGTAAAGC	57
4	3757-5131	GTCTTACAAGTGTGCGTGCAG	58	GCCTCTGAAGTGTGGTGC	59
5	4967-6344	TGACATATGGACAGCAGTTGG	60	TCGGTAGTTTCACGTCACAC	61
6	6166-7577	TTGAATGGCGATGTAGTGGC	62	CTGGTCAGTAGGGTTGATTGG	63
7	7395-8788	CCCGTTCTGCAATGGTAGG	64	GCTCTCAGCACAGTACCCGG	65
8	8603-10023	GCCAGTACATACATTGTCAATCC	66	TCCATTAAGAGTTGTAGTTCCA	67
9	9835-11198	GCGTAGCGAGACACTGTTGCC	68	CATCATCATAAACAGTGCAGC	69
10	11017-12421	GTTCAAAGTACACAGTGGTCAC	70	TCAACAACTTGCTGGATTTCCC	71
11	12250-13658	GACCCAATGTACAACAGGC	72	CTGACGTGATATATGTGGTACC	73
12	13451-14834	GGCACTAGTACTGATGTGTC	74	GATGACATTACGCTTAGTATACG	75
13	14672-16052	CTTTCAAACGTCAACCCGG	76	AGCCTGCAAGACTGTATGTGG	77
14	15859-17253	TTACGTGTACCTGCCTTACCC	78	AGTCATAATTAGTAGGCCATAGA	79
15	17054-18445	CGGACTTGCTCTCTATTACCC	80	CACGACTCTGCTGACAATCC	81
16	18276-19658	CAACTAGAGATGCTGTGGGTAC	82	GCTCAAATGCAACATTAACAGG	84
17	19450-20845	CCATGCAAATGAGTACCGACAG	84	CTGAATCGACAAGTAGTGTGC	85
18	20683-22072	AAGTGTGACCTTCAGAATTATGG	86	ACCAAGAAGGTAGATCACGAAC	88
19	21871-23223	ACTAAATGTTGTTATACGAGCATG	88	CAGATGAAGCATTGTTCCAGG	90
20	23061-24439	ATCCACTGACCTTATTAAGAAC	90	AGCAGAAGCCCTGATTCAGC	92
21	24260-25666	CAACAAACATCAACTGCATTGGG	92	TCATAGTTATGTGTGCCAGC	94
22	25474-26868	CAATAAAAGATGGCAGCTAGC	94	GTAGGCCACAGTGATCTTTTC	96

5 data from the Tor2 SARS isolate (accession no. NC\_004718, *supra*). See Figure 19 and Table 1. After PCR amplification, products were analyzed by agarose gel electrophoresis and then processed for direct sequencing reactions. Sequences were assembled and edited to obtain the sequence of the genome of the TW1 strain of SARS-CoV, which was subsequently deposited in GenBank (as accession number AY291451; available at WWW URL

10 [ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/entrez/viewer.fcgi?db=nucleotide&val=30698326](http://ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/entrez/viewer.fcgi?db=nucleotide&val=30698326)).

This data is based on Yeh, S-H *et al.*, *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A.* 101:2542-2547 (2004) and later deposits by the same group (see URL).

The genomic sequence of the TW1 strain, nt 1-29729 is shown below (SEQ ID NO:12)

Annotation is as in SEQ ID NO:3 above (the TOR2 strain)

15 SEQ ID NO:12

1 atatttaggtt tttacctacc cagggaaaagc caaccaacctt cgatctcttg tagatctgtt  
 61 ctctaaacga actttaaaat ctgtgttagct gtcgctggc tgcgtgccta gtgcacccatc  
 121 gcagtataaa caataataaa ttttactgtc gttgacaaga aacgagtaac tcgtccctct  
 181 tctgcagact gcttacgggt tcgtccgtt tgcaatcgat catcagcata cctagggttc  
 241 gtccgggtgt gaccgaaagg taagatggag agccctgttc ttgggttcaa cgagaaaaca

301	cacgtccaaac	tcagtttgcc	tgtccttcag	gttagagacg	tgcttagtgcg	tggcttcggg
361	gactctgtgg	aaggaggccct	atcggaggca	cgtgaacacc	tcaaaaatgg	cacttgtgg
421	cttagagac	tggaaaaagg	cgtactgccc	cagcttgaac	agccctatgt	gttcattaa
481	cgttctgtatg	ccttaaagcac	caatcacgac	cacaaggctcg	ttgagcttgt	tgcagaaatg
541	gacggcattc	agtacggctcg	tagcggata	acactgggag	tactcgtgcc	acatgtggc
601	gaaaccccaa	ttgcataccg	caatgttctt	cttcgtaa	acggtataa	gggagccgg
661	ggtcatacgct	atggcatcga	tctaaagtct	tatgacttag	gtgacgagct	tggcactgat
721	cccatttgaag	attatgaaca	aaacttggaa	actaaggatcg	gcagtggtgc	actccgtgaa
781	ctcaactcg	agctcaatgg	aggtgcagtc	actcgctatg	tcgacaacaa	tttctgtggc
841	ccagatgggt	accctcttga	ttgcatcaaa	gatttctcg	cacgcgcggg	caagtcaatg
901	tgcactcttt	ccgaacaact	tgattatc	gagtcgaaga	gagggtgtcta	ctgctggcg
961	gaccatgagc	atgaaattgc	ctgggtcact	gaggcgtctg	ataagagcta	cgagcaccag
1021	acacccttcg	aaattaagag	tgcctaaagaaa	tttgacactt	tcaaaaggga	atgcccacaa
1081	tttgtgtttc	ctcttaactc	aaaagtcaaa	gtcattcaac	cacgtttga	aaagaaaaaa
1141	actgaggggtt	tcatggggcg	tatacgctct	gtgtaccctg	ttgcatctcc	acaggagtgt
1201	aacaatatgc	acttgtctac	cttgcataaa	tgtatcatt	gcgtgaagt	ttcatggcag
1261	acgtgcact	ttctgaaagc	cacttgcata	cattgtggca	ctgaaaattt	agttattgaa
1321	ggacctaacta	catgtggta	cctacctact	aatgtgttag	tgaaaatgcc	atgtcctgcc
1381	tgtcaagacc	cagagattgg	acctgagcat	agtgttgag	attatcacaa	ccactcaac
1441	attgaaactc	gactccgcaa	gggaggttgg	actagatgtt	ttggaggtcg	tgtgtttggc
1501	tatgttggct	gtctataataa	gctgtccctac	tgggttccctc	gtgcttagtc	tgatattggc
1561	tcaggccata	ctggcattac	ttgtgacaat	gtggagacat	tgaatgagga	tctccttgag
1621	atactgagtc	gtgaacgtgt	taacattaa	attgttggcg	attttcat	aatgtaaagag
1681	tttgcacatca	tttggcattc	tttctctgt	tctacaagtg	cctttattga	cactataaaag
1741	agtcttgatt	acaagtctt	caaaaccatt	gtttagtcc	gcggtaacta	taaagtacc
1801	aaggaaagc	ccgtaaaagg	tgcttggaa	attggacaac	agagatcgt	ttaacacca
1861	ctgtgtggtt	ttccctcaca	ggctgctgt	gtttagtca	caattttgc	gcccacactt
1921	gatgcagcaa	accactcaat	ttctgatttg	caaagagcag	ctgtcaccat	acttgcattgt
1981	atttctgaac	agtcttacg	tcttgcac	gccatggttt	atacttcaga	cctgctcacc
2041	aacagtgtca	tttatttgc	atatgttaact	gttggtcttg	tacaacagac	ttctcagtgg
2101	tttgtctaaatc	ttttggcact	tacttgcata	aaacttcaggc	ctatcttgc	atggatttag
2161	gcggaaactta	gtcaggaggt	tgaatttctc	aaggatgtcg	gggagattct	caaatttctc
2221	attacagggt	tttttgcacat	cgtcaaggg	caaatacagg	ttgcttcaga	taacatcaag
2281	gattgtgtaa	aatgcttcat	tgatgttgg	aacaaggcac	tcgaaatgtg	cattgatca
2341	gtcactatcg	ctggcgcaaa	gttgcgtatca	ctcaacttag	gtgaagtc	catcgctcaa
2401	agcaaggggac	tttaccgtca	gtgtatacgt	ggcaaggagc	agctgcact	actcatgcct
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3001	ggtaagaaaa	acttttcatc	acgtatgtat	tgttcctttt	accctccaga	ttaggaagaa
3061	gaggacgtatg	cagagtgtga	ggaagaagaa	attgtatgaaa	cctgtaaaca	tgagtacgg
3121	acagaggatg	attatcaagg	tctccctctg	gaatttgggt	cctcggtcga	aacagttcga
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3721	attgcgtca	atgacaaatgc	tctttatgt	cagggtgtca	tggattatct	tgataaccc
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4201	tatacacttgc	aggaagctaa	gactgcttt	aagaaatgc	aatctgcatt	ttatgtacta

4261	ccttcagaag	cacctaattgc	taaggaagag	attcttaggaa	ctgtatcctg	gaatttgaga	
4321	gaaatgcttg	ctcatgctga	agagacaaga	aaattaatgc	ctatatgcat	ggatgtttaga	
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	4561	tttaatcttg	aagaggctgc	gcgctgtatg	cgttcttta	aagctcctgc	cgtagtgtca
	4621	gtatcatcac	cagatgctgt	tactacatat	aatgatacc	tcacttcgtc	atcaaagaca
	4681	tctgaggagc	actttgtaga	aacagttct	ttggctggct	cttacagaga	ttggccttat
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	4801	cacactctgg	agagccccgt	cgagtttcat	cttgacggtg	aggttcttc	acttgacaaa
	4861	ctaaagagtc	tcttattccct	gcgggaggtt	aagactataa	aagtgttac	aactgtggac
	4921	aacactaattc	tccacacaca	gcttgtggat	atgtctatga	catatggaca	gcagtttggt
15	4981	ccacatctact	tggatggtgc	tgatgttaca	aaaattaaac	ctcatgtaaa	tcatgagggt
	5041	aagactttct	ttgtactacc	tagtgtatgc	acactacgt	gtgaagcttt	cgagtactac
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25	5401	ctacagcatg	ctaatttgg	atctgcaaa	cgaggttctt	atgtggtg	taaacattgt
	5461	ggtcagaaaa	ctactacctt	aacggggtgt	gaagctgtga	tgtatatggg	tactctatct
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	5701	tacactcata	taactgctaa	ggagacccctc	tatcgatttg	acggagctca	ccttacaaag
	5761	atgtcagagt	acaaaggacc	agtactgtat	gtttctaca	agggaaacatc	ttacactaca
	5821	accatcaagg	ctgtgtcgt	taaactcgtat	ggagttactt	acacagagat	tgaaccaaaa
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	5941	ccaactcaac	cattacaaa	tgcgagtttt	gataatttca	aactcacatg	ttcttaacaca
	6001	aaatttgcgt	atgattttaa	tcaaatgaca	ggcttcacaa	agccagcttc	acgagagct
	6061	tctgtcacat	tcttcccgaa	cttgaatggc	gatgtatgtt	ctattgacta	tagacactat
40	6121	tcagcgagg	tcaagaaagg	tgcttaatata	ctgctataac	caattttttt	gcacattaaac
	6181	caggctacaa	ccaagaaac	tttttttttt	tttttttttt	gtttacgtt	tctttggagt
	6241	acaaagccag	tagatacttc	aaatttattt	tttttttttt	cagtagaaga	cacacaaagg
45	6301	atggacaatc	ttgcttgcgt	aaatcaacaa	tttttttttt	aagaagtatg	ggaaaatctt
	6361	accatacaga	aggaagtcat	agagtgttgc	tttttttttt	ccgaaggttt	aggcaatgtc
	6421	atacttaaac	catcagatga	agggtttttt	tttttttttt	agttaggtca	tgaggatctt
	6481	atggctgctt	atgtggaaaa	cacaaggatt	tttttttttt	aacctaattt	gttttttttt
50	6541	gccttaggtt	taaaaacaaat	tttttttttt	tttttttttt	caattttttt	tttttttttt
	6601	agtaaaaattt	ttggcttatgt	tttttttttt	tttttttttt	cagcaattac	tttttttttt
	6661	tgcgctaaag	tttttttttt	tttttttttt	tttttttttt	tgcctttatgt	tttttttttt
	6721	ttgttccaat	tttttttttt	tttttttttt	tttttttttt	tttttttttt	tttttttttt
55	6781	acaactattt	tttttttttt	tttttttttt	tttttttttt	tttttttttt	tttttttttt
	6841	aattatgtga	tttttttttt	tttttttttt	tttttttttt	tttttttttt	tttttttttt
60	6901	ttaagtattt	tttttttttt	tttttttttt	tttttttttt	tttttttttt	tttttttttt
	6961	aaattttgggt	tttttttttt	tttttttttt	tttttttttt	tttttttttt	tttttttttt
	7021	gttactacta	tttttttttt	tttttttttt	tttttttttt	tttttttttt	tttttttttt
	7081	gactcccttg	tttttttttt	tttttttttt	tttttttttt	tttttttttt	tttttttttt
65	7141	ctagacttga	tttttttttt	tttttttttt	tttttttttt	tttttttttt	tttttttttt
	7201	aaattttttt	tttttttttt	tttttttttt	tttttttttt	tttttttttt	tttttttttt
	7261	agtcattttca	tttttttttt	tttttttttt	tttttttttt	tttttttttt	tttttttttt
	7321	ccctttttctg	tttttttttt	tttttttttt	tttttttttt	tttttttttt	tttttttttt
	7381	agctatgttc	tttttttttt	tttttttttt	tttttttttt	tttttttttt	tttttttttt
	7441	aatcgtgcca	tttttttttt	tttttttttt	tttttttttt	tttttttttt	tttttttttt
	7501	gtctatgcaa	tttttttttt	tttttttttt	tttttttttt	tttttttttt	tttttttttt
	7561	gacacatttt	tttttttttt	tttttttttt	tttttttttt	tttttttttt	tttttttttt
	7621	caggtaaaaa	tttttttttt	tttttttttt	tttttttttt	tttttttttt	tttttttttt
	7681	gtggaaaaatg	tttttttttt	tttttttttt	tttttttttt	tttttttttt	tttttttttt
	7741	catccgctct	tttttttttt	tttttttttt	tttttttttt	tttttttttt	tttttttttt
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	7861	tctgcttctg	tttttttttt	tttttttttt	tttttttttt	tttttttttt	tttttttttt
	7921	cttgcatttgc	tttttttttt	tttttttttt	tttttttttt	tttttttttt	tttttttttt
	7981	gacacctttt	tttttttttt	tttttttttt	tttttttttt	tttttttttt	tttttttttt
	8041	gctcacagcg	tttttttttt	tttttttttt	tttttttttt	tttttttttt	tttttttttt
	8101	gctccccgac	tttttttttt	tttttttttt	tttttttttt	tttttttttt	tttttttttt
	8161	aaacttttac	tttttttttt	tttttttttt	tttttttttt	tttttttttt	tttttttttt

8221	acctataata	aggttggaaaa	catgacgccc	agagatcttg	gcgcatgtat	tgaactgtaat
8281	gcaaggcata	tcaatgccc	agttagcaaaa	agtccacaatg	tttcactat	ctggaaatgt
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	20521	atgctgaat	ttcattcatg	cttgggtgt	aggatggaca	tgttggaaacc	ttcttacccaa
	20581	aactacaaggc	aagtcaagcg	tggcaaccag	gttggcgat	gcctacttgc	tacaagatgc
	20641	aaagaatgtc	tcttggaaaat	tgtgacccctc	agaattatgg	tgaaaatgtct	gttataccaa
	20701	aaggataataat	gatgaatgtc	gcaaaagata	ctcaactgtg	tcaataactta	aatacactta
	20761	cttagctgt	accctacaac	atgagagtt	ttcactttgg	tgctggctct	gataaaaggag
	20821	ttgcaccagg	tacagctgtg	ctcagacaat	ggttgcacac	ttgcacacacta	cttgcgatt
	20881	cagatcttaa	tgacttcgtc	tccgacgcag	attctacttt	aattggagac	tgtgcaacag
	20941	tacatacggc	taataaaatgg	gaccttatta	ttagcgatat	gtatgaccct	aggaccaaac
	21001	atgtgacaaa	agagaatgac	tctaaagaag	ggtttttcac	ttatctgtgt	ggattttataa
	21061	agcaaaaact	agccctgggt	ggttctatag	ctgtaaaagat	aacagagcat	tcttggaaatg
	21121	ctgaccttta	caagcttatg	ggccatttct	catgggtggac	agctttttgt	acaatgttg
	21181	atgcattatc	atcggaaagca	tttttaatttgc	gggctaacta	tcttggcaag	ccgaaggaac
	21241	aaattgtatgg	ctataccatg	catgctaact	acattttctg	gaggaacaca	aatcctatcc
	21301	agtgtcttc	ctatttactc	tttgacatga	gcaaatttcc	tcttaaatta	agaggaactg
	21361	ctgtaatgtc	tcttaaggag	aatcaaata	atgatatgtat	ttattctctt	ctggaaaaaag
	21421	gtaggcttat	cattagagaa	aacaacagag	ttgtggtttc	aagtgatatt	cttgtaaaca
		Gene S underscored→					
25	21481	actaaacgaa	<u>cATGtttatt</u>	ttcttattat	ttcttactct	cactagtgg	agtgacccttq
	21541	accqgtgcac	<u>cacttttqat</u>	gatgttcaag	ctcctaatta	cactcaacat	acttcatctta
	21601	tqaggggggt	<u>ttactatcct</u>	gatgaaattt	ttagatcaga	cactcttata	ttaactctgg
	21661	atttattttct	<u>tccattttat</u>	tctaattgtt	cagggtttca	tacttataat	catacgttq
	21721	qcaaccctgt	<u>cataccctttt</u>	aaggatggta	tttattttgc	tgccacagag	aatcaataq
	21781	ttgtccgtgg	<u>ttggggtttt</u>	ggttctacca	tqaacaacaa	gtcacagtcg	gtgattattta
	21841	tttaaaccatc	<u>taactatgtt</u>	tttatacgcg	catgttaactt	tgaatttgtt	gacaaccctt
	21901	tctttqctgt	<u>ttcttaaacc</u>	atgggtacac	agacacatac	tatgatattc	gataatgcat
	21961	ttaattqcac	<u>tttcgagtc</u>	atatctgtatq	ccctttcgct	tgatgtttca	gaaaagtctq
	22021	gtaattttaa	<u>acacccatq</u>	gagtttgcgt	ttaaaaataa	agatgggtt	ctctatqttt
	22081	ataagggcta	<u>tcaacctata</u>	gatgttagttc	gtgatctacc	ttcttggttt	aacactttqa
	22141	aacctatttt	<u>taagttqct</u>	tttggtattta	acattacaaa	tttttagagcc	attcttacaq
	22201	ccttttcacc	<u>tgctcaaqac</u>	atttggggca	cgtcagctgc	agcctatttt	gttggctatt
	22261	taaagccaaac	<u>tacattttatq</u>	ctcaagatgt	atgaaaatgg	tacaatcaca	gatqctgttq
	22321	attgttctca	<u>aaatccactt</u>	gctqaactca	aatqctctgt	taagagctt	gagattgaca
	22381	aaggaaatttta	<u>ccagacccat</u>	aatttcagggg	ttgtttccctc	aggagatgtt	gtgagatttc
	22441	ctaatatttac	<u>aaacttgcgt</u>	cctttttggag	agttttttaa	tgctactaaa	ttcccttctg
	22501	tctatqcatq	<u>qgagagaaaa</u>	aaaattttcta	atttqtttgc	tgattactct	gtgctctaca
	22561	actcaacatt	<u>tttttcaacc</u>	ttaagtgtct	atggcggttc	tgccactaag	ttqaatgatc
	22621	tttgccttctc	<u>caatgtctat</u>	qcgatttctt	ttttagtca	gggagatgtat	gtaagacaaa
	22681	tagcqcccaq	<u>acaaaactgg</u>	tttatttgcgt	attataatttta	taaatttgc	gatgatttca
	22741	ttgggttgtgt	<u>ccttgcttgg</u>	aataacttagga	acattqatgc	tacttcaact	gtttaatttata
	22801	attataaaata	<u>taggtatctt</u>	agacatggca	aqcttagggcc	ctttqagaga	gacatattctt
	22861	atgtqccctt	<u>ctccctgtat</u>	ggcaaaacctt	gcacccacc	tgctcttaat	tttttatttgc
	22921	cattaaatqta	<u>ttatgttttt</u>	tacaccacta	cttgcatttgg	ctaccaac	taacagatgt
	22981	tagtactttc	<u>ttttqaactt</u>	ttaaatgtc	cgqccacgg	tttggatgcca	aaattatcc
	23041	ctgaccttat	<u>taagaaccag</u>	tgtgtcaatt	ttaatttttaa	ttgactact	gttactgttq
	23101	ttttaacttcc	<u>ttcttcaaaq</u>	agatttcaac	catttcaaca	atttggccgt	gtatgtttct
	23161	atttcaactg	<u>ttccgttgc</u>	gatctaaaa	catctgaaaat	attagacatt	tcaccttct
	23221	tttttggggq	<u>tgttaagtgt</u>	attacacc	qaacaaatgc	ttcatctgaa	tttgctgtt
	23281	tatataaqa	<u>tgttaactgc</u>	actgatgttt	ctacagcaat	tcatgcagat	caactcaca
	23341	cagcttggcq	<u>catatattct</u>	actggaaaca	atgtatttcca	gactcaagca	ggctgttta
	23401	taggagctga	<u>qcatgtcqc</u>	acttcttgc	atgtcqacat	tccttatttgc	gttggcattt
	23461	gtqcttagtta	<u>ccatacagtt</u>	tcttatttgc	gttagtact	ccaaaaatct	attgtggctt
	23521	atactatgtc	<u>tttaggtgt</u>	gatgttca	tttgcatttact	taataacacc	attgtctata
	23581	ctactaactt	<u>ttcaatttgc</u>	attactacag	aagtaatg	tgtttctatq	gctaaaaact
	23641	ccgttagatq	<u>taatataqtc</u>	atctqccgg	attctactgt	atgtgtctat	tttgcatttcc
	23701	aatatgttq	<u>cttttqaca</u>	caactaaatc	gtgcacttc	aggatttgc	gtgtacacagg
	23761	atcgcaacac	<u>acgtqaaatq</u>	ttcgctca	tcaaacaat	gtacaaaacc	ccaactttga
	23821	aatatttttg	<u>ttgttttaa</u>	ttttcataaaa	tattacctga	ccctctaaag	ccaactaaqa
	23881	qgtcttttat	<u>tgaggacttq</u>	ctctttaata	aggtgacact	cgctqatgt	ggcttcatq
	23941	accaataatq	<u>cqatqccct</u>	qgtqatattt	atqctaqaga	tcttatttgc	gqgcagaaatq

24001 tcaatggact tacagtgttg ccacacctgc tcactgatga tatgattgtc qcctacactg  
 24061 ctgctctagt taqtggtaact gccactgctg gatggacatt tgggtctggc gctgctttc  
 24121 aaataccctt tgctatgcaa atggcatata ggttcaatgg cattggagtt accaaaaatg  
 24181 ttcttatgaa gaacaaaaaa caaatcgcca accaattaa caaggcgatt agtcaaattc  
 24241 aagaatcaact tacaacaaca tcaactgcat tgggcaagct gcaagacgtt gttiaaccaga  
 24301 atgctcaagc attaaacaca ctgtttaaac aacttagctc taatttttgtt gcaatttcaa  
 24361 gtgtgctaaa tgatattctt tcgcgacttq ataaagtcga ggccggaggtt caaattqaca  
 24421 ggtaattac aggcagactt caaagccttc aaacctatgt aacacaacaa ctaatcaggg  
 24481 ctgctgaaat caggccttct gctaattcttq ctgctactaa aatgtctgag tgggttctt  
 24541 gacaatcaaa aagagtqac ttttgtggaa agggctacca ccttatgtcc ttcccacaag  
 24601 cagccccqca tgggtgtgtc ttcctatcatg tcacgtatgt gccatcccag gagaggaact  
 24661 tcaccacagc gccagcaatt tgcattgaaag qcaaaagcata cttccctcgat qaaagggttt  
 24721 ttgtgtttaa tggcacttctt tgggtttata cacagggaa cttttttctt ccacaaataa  
 24781 ttactacaga caatacattt gttcaggaa attgtgtatgt cttttttgc atcattaaaca  
 24841 acacagttt tgatccctg caacctgagc ttgactcatt caaagaagag ctggacaagt  
 24901 acttcaaaaaa tcatacatca ccagatgttq atcttggcga catttcaggc attaacgcctt  
 24961 ctgtcgtcaa cattcaaaaaa gaaattgacc qcctcaatga ggtcgctaaa aatttaaatg  
 25021 aatcactcat tgaccccttcaaa gaatttggaa aatatgagca atatattaaa tggccttgg  
 25081 atgtttggct cggcttcatt gctggactaa ttgccccatgtt catggttaca atcttgctt  
 25141 gttgcatgac tagttgtgc agttgttca aggggttcatg ctcttgggt ttttgcgt  
 25201 agttgtatgaa ggtatgactt gaggcaggatc tcaagggtgtt caaattatcat tacaca 744a  
 25261 cgaacttatg gattttgttta tgtagatttt tactcttgg tcaattactg cacagccagt  
 25321 aaaaatttgc aatgcttctc ctgcaagtttgc ttttgcgttac acagcaacga taccgctaca  
 25381 agccctactc ctttcggat ggcttggat tggcgttgc ttttgcgttgc tttttcagag  
 25441 cgcttccaaa ataatttgc tcaataaaaatg atggcagctt gccccttata agggcttcca  
 25501 gttcatttgc aatttactgc tgctattttt taccatctat tcacatcttt tgcttgcgc  
 25561 tgcaggatg gaggcgaat ttttgcgttac ctatgccttgc atatattttc tacaatgc  
 25621 caacgcattt gagaatttata tgtagatgtt gcttggatgg aagtgcataat ccaagaacc  
 25681 attactttat gatgccaact actttttttt ctggcacaca cataactatg actactgtat  
 25741 accatataaac agtgtcacag atacaattttt ctgttgcgtt ggtgacggca ttcaacacc  
 25801 aaaactcaaa gaagactacc aaattttttt ttatttgcgtt gataggact cagggtttaa  
 25861 agactatgtc gttgtacatg gtttgcgtt gtttgcgtt cgaatgtttt taccatgtt agtctacaca  
 25921 aattactaca gacactgtt gttttttttt tacatttctt atctttaaca agcttgc  
 25981 agaccaccg aatgtgaaa tacacacaat cgacggctt tcaatccagc  
 26041 aatggatcca attttatgtt gggcggatc gactactgtt gttttttttt aagcacaaga

## Gene E underscored→

26101 aagtggatc gaaattATGt actcattcgt ttcqgaagaa acaggttacgt taatagttaa  
 26161 tagcgtactt ctttttcttq ctttcgtgtt attcttgcata gtcacactag ccattccttac  
 26221 tgcgttgcgtt ttgtgtgcgtt actgctgcaaa tattttttaac gtgagtttag taaaaccaac  
 26281 ggtttacgtc tactcgcgtt taaaaatctt gaaatcttctt gaaggagttt cttatctt  
 26341 ggtc 744acg aactaactat tattttttt ctgtttggaa ctttaacatt gtttatcatg

## &lt;-Gene M underscored→

26401 qcagacaacg gtacttattac cttttggggat cttttttttt ttcgttgcgtt tgacattaa  
 26461 gtaatagggtt tccttatttcgtt agcctggattt atgttactac aattttgcata ttcttaatcg  
 26521 aacagggtttt tgcattatataa aagctttttt ttcctcttgc tcttgcgttgc gtaacactt  
 26581 gctgttttq tgcttgcgtc tgcattttttt ttcctcttgc tcttgcgttgc gtaacactt  
 26641 qcaatggctt gtattttttt tttttttttt ttcctcttgc tcttgcgttgc gtaacactt  
 26701 ttgtgtgttgc tttttttttt tttttttttt ttcctcttgc tcttgcgttgc gtaacactt  
 26761 cttctccggg qgacaattttt gttttttttt ttcctcttgc tcttgcgttgc gtaacactt  
 26821 gtgtatcattt gttttttttt tttttttttt ttcctcttgc tcttgcgttgc gtaacattaa  
 26881 qaccctgcca aagatgttgc tttttttttt ttcctcttgc tcttgcgttgc gtaacactt  
 26941 gctgtgtttttt tttttttttt ttcctcttgc tcttgcgttgc gtaacactt  
 27001 aactataat taaatataa cttttttttt ttcctcttgc tcttgcgttgc gtaacactt  
 27061 TAAgtggatc cttttttttt tttttttttt ttcctcttgc tcttgcgttgc gtaacactt  
 27121 tttttttttt tttttttttt ttcctcttgc tcttgcgttgc gtaacactt  
 27181 agtggatgttgc tttttttttt ttcctcttgc tcttgcgttgc gtaacactt  
 27241 acctatggat tttttttttt ttcctcttgc tcttgcgttgc gtaacactt  
 27301 ttgttattttt tttttttttt ttcctcttgc tcttgcgttgc gtaacactt  
 27361 tactttttttt tttttttttt ttcctcttgc tcttgcgttgc gtaacactt  
 27421 ctgacaatataa tttttttttt ttcctcttgc tcttgcgttgc gtaacactt  
 27481 gtactcgatc tttttttttt ttcctcttgc tcttgcgttgc gtaacactt  
 27541 aaggaggat tttttttttt ttcctcttgc tcttgcgttgc gtaacactt  
 27601 tttaatataa tttttttttt ttcctcttgc tcttgcgttgc gtaacactt  
 27661 cttttttttt tttttttttt ttcctcttgc tcttgcgttgc gtaacactt  
 27721 ttgtttttttt tttttttttt ttcctcttgc tcttgcgttgc gtaacactt  
 27781 gaaactttttt tttttttttt ttcctcttgc tcttgcgttgc gtaacactt

27841 gcgctgtgca tctaataaac ctcatgtgct tgaagatcct tgtaaggtac aacactaggg  
 27901 gtaataactta tagcactgct tggcttggc ctctaggaaa ggttttacc tttcatagat  
 27961 ggcacactat ggtccaaaca tgcacaccta atgttactat caactgtcaa gatcccagctg  
 28021 gtggtgcgct tatagctagg tgtttggtacc ttcatgaagg tcaccaaaact gctcatta  
 5 <-Gene N underscored>  
 28081 gagacgtact tgtttgttta aataaacgaa caaattaaaA *TG*tctgataa tggaccccaaa  
 28141 tcaaaccaac gtaqtgcccc cccqcattaca tttggttggac ccacqattc aactgacaat  
 28201 aaccagaaatq qaggacqcaaa tggggcaaggg ccaaacuagqccgacccca aggttttaccc  
 28261 aataatactg cgtttggtttcacagctctc actcagcaqgcaagggaggg acttatgttc  
 10 28321 ccctcqaggcc agggqttcc aatcaacacca aatagtggtc cagatgacca aattggctac  
 28381 tacccqaaqaq gtacccqacg agttcgttggt ggtgacggca aaatggaagaa gctcaqcccc  
 28441 agatggtact tctattacct aggaactqgc ccagaagctt cactttccctta cggcgctaac  
 28501 aaagaaggca tcgtatqggtt tgcaactgag ggagccttgqa ataacccccaa agaccacatt  
 28561 gggcacccccgca atcctaataa caatgtcgct accgtqctac aactttcctc aggaacaaaca  
 15 28621 ttgccaaaaq gctttctacgc agagqggaaqgc agagqgggca gtcaagcctc ttttcqgctcc  
 28681 tcatcacqta gtcgqgttaa ttcaagaaat tcaactcctg gcagcagtg ggaaatttct  
 28741 cctgctcgaa tggctaqcgg aggtttgggaa actccccctg cgttattgtct gctgacagggaa  
 28801 ttgaaccaggc ttgagagca agtttcttggtt aaaggccaaac aacaacaagg ccaaacugttc  
 28861 actagaaaaat ctqctqctg ggcatctaaa aagcctcgcc aaaaaacqtac tgccacaaaaaa  
 28921 cagtaccaacq tcactcaacq atttggggaa cgtqgtccag aacaaaccca aggaaattttcc  
 28981 ggggaccaaag accttaatcag accaggaact gattacaaac atttggcccc aattgaccaaa  
 29041 ttgctccaa gtgccctctgc atttttgg atgttcacgca ttggcatg gatcacaccctt  
 29101 tcgggaaacacq ggctgactt tcatggggcc attaaaattttg atgacaaagaa tcccaattcc  
 29161 aaagacacacq tcatactqct g qaacauaggca attgacgcat aaaaacatt cccccaaca  
 25 29221 gagcctaaaaaa aggacaaaaaaa gaaaaaaqact gatqaagctc gcctttgcc gcaqagacaa  
 29281 aaagaggacgc ccactqtgac tcttctcc gcggctqaca tggatgattt ctcccagacaa  
 29341 cttcaaaatt ccatqagttg ggcttctgqct gattcaactc gggca *T*AAac actcatgatg  
 29401 accacacaaag gcagatgggg tatgtaaacg ttttcgcaat tccgtttttacg atacatatgttc  
 29461 tactttgtg cagaatgtaat ttccgtaact aaacaggcaca agtagttttta gttaactttta  
 30 29521 atctcacata gcaatctttta atcaatgtgt aacattaggg aggacttgaa aggccaccc  
 29581 catttttcatc gaggccacgc ggagtacgat cgagggtac gtgaataatg ctaggggagag  
 29641 ctgcctatat ggaaggcccc taatgtgtaaa aattaatttt atgatgtctg tccccaatgtgg  
 29701 attttaataat gtttttgagg gaatgacaca

The following subsequences are shown and annotated above by underscoring the coding sequences of interest with the initiation codon ATG in uppercase characters, and the stop codon in uppercase italic characters.

The individual coding sequences and translated amino acid sequences are provided below:

1. The coding sequence for the S (spike) glycoprotein, SEQ ID NO:13, is from nt 21492 to 40 25259 of SEQ ID NO:12, which comprises 3768 nt that encode 1255 residues + stop codon.

SEQ ID NO:13

45 ATG ttt att ttc tta tta ttt ctt act ctc act agt ggt agt agt gac ctt gac cgg tgc  
 acc act ttt gat gat gtt caa gct cct aat tac act caa cat act tca tct atg agg  
 ggg gtt tac tat cct gat gaa att ttt aga tca gac act ctt tat tta act cag gat  
 tta ttt ctt cca ttt tat tct aat gtt aca ggg ttt cat act att aat cat acg ttt  
 ggc aac cct gtc ata cct ttt aag gat ggt att tat ttt gct gcc aca gag aaa tca  
 aat gtt gtc cgt ggt tgg gtt ttt ggt tct acc atg aac aag tca cag tcg gtg  
 att att att aac aat tct act aat gtt gtt ata cga gca tgt aac ttt gaa ttg tgt  
 gac aac cct ttc ttt gct gtt tct aaa ccc atg ggt aca cag aca cat act atg ata  
 ttc gat aat gca ttt aat tgc act ttc gag tac ata tct gat gcc ttt tcg ctt gat  
 gtt tca gaa aag tca ggt aat ttt aaa cac tta cga gag ttt gtg ttt aaa aat aaa  
 gat ggg ttt ctc tat gtt tat aag ggc tat caa cct ata gat gta gtt cgt gat cta  
 cct tct ggt ttt aac act ttg aaa cct att ttt aag ttg cct ctt ggt att aac att  
 aca aat ttt aga gcc att ctt aca gcc ttt tca cct gct caa gac att tgg ggc acg  
 tca gct gca gcc tat ttt gtt ggc tat tta aag cca act aca ttt atg ctc aag tat  
 gat gaa aat ggt aca atc aca gat gct gtt gat tgt tct caa aat cca ctt gct gaa  
 ctc aaa tgc tct gtt aag agc ttt gag att gac aaa gga att tac cag acc tct aat

5 ttc agg gtt gtt ccc tca gga gat gtt gtg aga ttc cct aat att aca aac ttg tgt  
 cct ttt gga gag gtt ttt aat gct act aaa ttc cct tct gtc tat gca tgg gag aga  
 aaa aaa att tct aat tgt gtt gct gat tac tct gtg ctc tac aac tca aca ttt ttc  
 tca acc ttt aag tgc tat ggc gtt tct gcc act aag ttg aat gat gta aga caa ata gcg cca  
 aat gtc tat gca gat tct ttt gta gtc aag gga gat gat gta aga caa ata gcg cca  
 gga caa act ggt gtt att gct gat tat aat tat aaa ttg cca gat gat ttc atg ggt  
 tgc ctt gct tgg aat act agg aac att gat gct act tca act ggt aat tat aat  
 tat aaa tat agg tat ctt aga cat ggc aag ctt agg ccc ttt gag aga gac ata tct  
 aat gtg cct ttc tcc cct gat ggc aaa cct tgc acc cca cct gct ctt aat tgt tat  
 10 tgg cca tta aat gat tat ggt ttt tac acc act act ggc att ggc tac caa cct tac  
 aga gtt gta gta ctt tct ttt gaa ctt tta aat gca ccg gcc acg gtt tgc gga cca  
 aaa tta tcc act gac ctt att aag aac cag tgc aat ttt aat ttt aat gga ctc  
 act ggt act ggt gtg tta act cct tct tca aag aga ttt cca ctt caa caa ttt  
 ggc cgt gat gtt tct gat ttc act gat tcc gtt cga gat cct aaa aca tct gaa ata  
 15 tta gac att tca cct tgc tct ttt ggg ggt gta agt gta att aca cct gga aca aat  
 gct tca tct gaa gtt gct gtt cta tat caa gat gtt aac tgc act gat gtt tct aca  
 gca att cat gca gat caa ctc aca cca gct tgg cgc ata tat tct act gga aac aat  
 gta ttc cag act caa gca ggc tgt ctt ata gga gct gag cat gtc gac act tct tat  
 gag tgc gac att cct att gga gct ggc att tgt gct agt tac cat aca gtt tct tta  
 20 tta cgt agt act agc caa aaa tct att gtg gct tat act atg tct tta ggt gct gat  
 agt tca att gct tac tct aat aac acc att gct ata cct act aac ttt tca att agc  
 att act aca gaa gta atg cct gtt tct atg gct aat ttg ctt ctc caa tat ggt agc ttt  
 tac atc tgc gga gat tct act gaa tgt gct aat gtc att gct gct gaa cag gat cgc aac aca  
 25 tgc aca caa cta aat cgt gca ctc tca ggt att gct gct gaa cag gat cgc aac aca  
 cgt gaa gtt ttc gct caa gtc aaa caa atg tac aaa acc ccc gta gat ttt tca att agc  
 ggt ggt ttt aat ttt tca caa ata tta cct gac cct cta aag cca act aag agg tct  
 ttt att gag gac ttg ctc ttt aat aag gtc aca ctc gct gat gct ggc ttc atg aag  
 caa tat ggc gaa tgc cta ggt gat att aat gct aga gat ctc att tgt gcg cag aag  
 30 ttc aat gga ctt aca gtg ttg cca cct ctg ctc act gat gat atg att gct gcc tac  
 act gct gct cta gtt agt ggt act gcc act gct gga tgg aca ttt ggt gct ggc gct  
 gct ctt caa ata cct ttt gct atg caa atg gca tat agg ttc aat gga gtt  
 acc caa aat gtt ctc tat gag aac caa aaa caa atc gcc aac caa ttt aac aag gcg  
 att agt caa att caa gaa tca ctt aca aca aca tca act gca ttg ggc aag ctg caa  
 35 gac gtt gtt aac cag aat gct caa gca tta aac aca ctt gtt aaa caa ctt agc ttc  
 aat ttt ggt gca att tca agt gtt cta aat gat atc ctt tcg cga ctt gat aaa gtc  
 gag gcg gag gta caa att gac agg tta att aca ggc aga ctt caa agc ctt caa acc  
 tat gta aca caa cta atc agg gct gct gaa atc agg gct tct gct aat ctt gct  
 gct act aaa atg tct gag tgt gtt ctt gga caa tca aaa aga gtt gac ttt tgt gga  
 aag ggc tac cac ctt atg tcc ttc cca caa gca gcc ccg cat ggt gtt gtc ttc cta  
 40 cat gtc acg tat gtg cca tcc cag gag agg aac ttc acc aca gca att gtc gca att ttt  
 cat gaa ggc aaa gca tac ttc cct cgt gaa ggt gtt ttt gtc ttt aat ggc act tct  
 tgg ttt att aca cag agg aac ttc ttt tct cca caa ata att act aca gac aat aca  
 ttt gtc tca gga aat tgt gat gtc gtt att ggc atc att aac aac aca gtt tat gat  
 cct ctg caa cct gag ctt gac tca ttc aaa gaa gag ctg gac aag tac ttc aaa aat  
 45 cat aca tca cca gat gtt gat ctt ggc gac att tca ggc att aac gct tct gtc gtc  
 aac att caa aaa gaa att gac cgc ctc aat gag gtc gct aaa aat tta aat gaa tca  
 ctc att gac ctt caa gaa ttg gga aaa tat gag caa tat att aaa tgg cct tgg tat  
 gtt tgg ctc ggc ttc att gct gga cta att gcc atc gtc atg gtt aca atc ttt ctt  
 tgt tgc atg act agt tgt tgc agt tgc ctc aag ggt gca tgc tct tgt ggt tct tgc  
 50 tgc aag ttt gat gag

The encoded amino acid sequence of the S polypeptide (SEQ ID NO:14) is:

MFIFLLFLTL	TSGSDLDRCT	TFDDVQAPNY	TQHTSSMRGV	YYPDEIFRSD	TLYLTQDLFL	60
PFYSNVTGFH	TINHTFGNPV	IPFKDGIYFA	ATEKSNVVRG	WVFGSTMNNK	SQS VII INNS	120
TNVVIRACNF	ELCDNPFFAV	SKPMGTQTH	MIFDNAFNCT	FEYISDAFSL	DVSEKSGNFK	180
55 HREFVFKNK	DGFLVYVKGY	QPIDVVRDLP	SGFNTLKPIF	KLPLGINITN	FRAILTAFSP	240
AQDIWGTSA	AYFVGYLKPT	TFMLKYDENG	TITDAVDCSQ	NPLAEKCSV	KSFEIDKGY	300
QTSNFRVVPS	GDVVRFPNIT	NLCPFGEVFN	ATKFPVSYAW	ERKKISNCVA	DYSVLYNSTF	360
FSTFKCYGV	ATKLNNDLCFS	NVYADSFVVK	GDDVRQIAPG	QTGVIADYNY	KLPDDFMGCV	420
LAWNTRNIDA	TSTGNYNYKY	RYLRHGKLRP	FERDISNVPF	SPDGKPCTPP	ALNCYWPPLND	480
60 YGFYTTTGIG	YQPYRVVVL	FELLNAPATV	CGPKLSTDLI	KNQCVNFNFN	GLTGTGVLT	540
SSKRFQPFQQ	FGRDVSDFTD	SVRDPKTSEI	LDISPCSFGG	VSVITPGTNA	SSEVAVLYQD	600
VNCTDVSTAI	HADQLTPAWR	IYSTGNVVFQ	TQAGCLIGAE	HVDTSYECDI	PIGAGICASY	660
HTVSLLRSTS	QKSIVAYTMS	LGADSSIAYS	NNTIAIPTNF	SISITTEVMP	VSMAKTSVDC	720
NMYICGDSTE	CANLLLQYGS	FCTQLNRALS	GIAAEQDRNT	REVFAQVKQM	YKTPTLKYFG	780

5	GFNFSQILPD	PLKPTKRSFI	EDLLFNKVTL	ADAGFMKQYG	ECLGDINARD	LICAQKFNGL	840
	TVLPPLLTDD	MIAAYTAALV	SGTATAGWTF	GAGAALQIPF	AMQMAYRFNG	IGVTQNVLYE	900
	NQKQIANQFN	KAISQIQESL	TTTSTALGKL	QDVVNQNAQA	LNTLVQLSS	NFGAISSVLN	960
	DILSRLDKVE	AEVQIDRLIT	GRLQSLQTYV	TQQLIRAAEI	RASANLAATK	MSECVLGQSK	1020
	RVDFCGKGYH	LMSFPQAAPH	GVVFLHVTYV	PSQERNFTTA	PAICHEGKAY	FPREGVVFVN	1080
	GTSWFITQRN	FFSPQIITTD	NTFVSGNCDV	VIGIINNTVY	DPLQPELDSF	KEELDKYFKN	1140
	HTSPDVLDGD	ISGINASVNN	IQKEIDRLNE	VAKNLNESLI	DLQELGKYEQ	YIKWPWYVWL	1200
	GFIAGLIAIV	MVTILLCCMT	SCCSCLKGAC	SCGSCCKFDE	DDSEPVLKGV	KLHYT	1255

Sequences of domains of the S polypeptide (see Figure 6) are set forth below:

10 Domain S1: – amino acids 1-680 of SEQ ID NO:14 which is shown below as

**SEQ ID NO:15:**

15	MFIFLLFLTL	TSGSDLDRCT	TFDDVQAPNY	TQHTSSMRGV	YYPDEIFRSD	TLYLTQDLFL	60
	PFYSNVTGFGH	TINHTFGNPV	IPFKDGIYFA	ATEKSNVVVG	WVFGSTMNNK	SQSVIIINNS	120
	TNVVIRACNF	ELCDNPFFAV	SKPMGTQHT	MIFDNNAFNCT	FEYISDAFSL	DVSEKSGNFK	180
	HLREFVFKNK	DGFLVYVKGY	QPIDVVRDLP	SGFNTLKPFI	KLPLGINITN	FRAILTAFSP	240
	AQDIWGTSA	AYFVGYKLKPT	TFMLKYDENG	TITDAVDCSQ	NPLAELKCSV	KSFEIDKGIY	300
	QTSNFRVVP	GDVVRFPNIT	NLCPFGEVFN	ATKFPVSYAW	ERKKISNCVA	DYSVLYNSTF	360
	FSTFKCYGV	ATKLNDLCLS	NVYADSFVVK	GDDVRQIAPG	QTGVIADYNY	KLPDDFMGCV	420
20	LAWNTRNIDA	TSTGNINYKY	RYLRHGKLRP	FERDISNVPF	SPDGKPCPTP	ALNCYWPLND	480
	YGFYTTTGIG	YQPYRVVVL	FELLNAPATV	CGPKLSTDLI	KNQCVNFNFN	GLTGTGVLTP	540
	SSKRFQPFQQ	FGRDVSDFTD	SVRDPKTSEI	LDISPCSFGG	VSVITPGTNA	SSEAVAVLYQD	600
	VNCTDVSTAI	HADQLTPAWR	IYSTGNNVFQ	TQAGCLIGAE	HVDTSYECDI	PIGAGICASY	660
	HTVSLLRSTS	QKSIVAYTMS					680

Domain S2 - aa 680-1225 of SEQ ID NO:14 which is shown below as SEQ ID NO:16

25 (residues 1-575):

30	LGADSSIAYS	NNTIAIPTNF	SISITTEVMP	VSMAKTSVDC	NMYICGDSTE	CANLLLQYGS	60
	FCTQLNRALS	GIAAEQDRNT	REVFAQVKQM	YKPTPLKYFG	GFNFSQILPD	PLKPTKRSFI	120
	EDLLFNKVTL	ADAGFMKQYG	ECLGDINARD	LICAQKFNGL	TVLPPLLTDD	MIAAYTAALV	180
	SGTATAGWTF	GAGAALQIPF	AMQMAYRFNG	IGVTQNVLYE	NQKQIANQFN	KAISQIQESL	240
	TTTSTALGKL	QDVVNQNAQA	LNTLVQLSS	NFGAISSVLN	DILSRLDKVE	AEVQIDRLIT	300
	GRLQSLQTYV	TQQLIRAAEI	RASANLAATK	MSECVLGQSK	RVDFCGKGYH	LMSFPQAAPH	360
	GVVFLHVTYV	PSQERNFTTA	PAICHEGKAY	FPREGVVFVN	GTSWFITQRN	FFSPQIITTD	420
	NTFVSGNCDV	VIGIINNTVY	DPLQPELDSF	KEELDKYFKN	HTSPDVLDGD	ISGINASVNN	480
35	IQKEIDRLNE	VAKNLNESLI	DLQELGKYEQ	YIKWPWYVWL	GFIAGLIAIV	MVTILLCCMT	540
	SCCSCLKGAC	SCGSCCKFDE	DDSEPVLKGV	KLHYT			575

Polypeptide Si overlaps domains S1 and S2 and corresponds to residues 417-816 or SEQ ID

NO:14. This polypeptide is shown below as SEQ ID:17 (aa 1-400):

40	MGCVLAWNTR	NIDATSTGNY	NYKYRYLRHG	KLRPFERDIS	NVPFSPDGKP	CTPPALNCYW	60
	PLNDYGFYTT	TGIGYQPYRV	VVLSFELLNA	PATVCGPKLS	TDLIKNQCVN	FNFNGLTGTG	120
	VLTPSSKRQF	PFQQFGRDVS	DFTDSVRDPK	TSEILDISPC	SFGGVSVITP	GTNASSEVAV	180
	LYQDVNCTDV	STAIHADQLT	PAWRIYSTGN	NVFQTQAGCL	IGAEHVDTSY	ECDIPIGAGI	240
	CASYHTVSLL	RSTSQKSIVA	YTMSLGADSS	IAYSNNTIAI	PTNFSISITT	EVMPVSMAKT	300
	SVDCNMYICG	DSTECANLLL	QYGSFCTQLN	RALSGIAAEQ	DRNTREVFAQ	VKQMYKPTPL	360
45	KYFGGFNFSQ	ILPDPLKPTK	RSFIEDLLFN	KVTLADAGFM			400

The present invention includes homologous sequences to the S polypeptide domains from any other strain of SARS-CoV.

2. The coding sequence for the E (envelope, or “small envelope”) protein (SEQ ID NO:18) is from nt 26117 to 26347 of SEQ ID NO:12, which comprises 231 nt that encode 76 aa’s + stop codon.

SEQ ID NO:18

5 ATG tac tca ttc gtt tcg gaa gaa aca ggt acg tta ata gtt aat agc gta  
 ctt ctt ttt ctt gct ttc gtg gta ttc ttg cta gtc aca cta gcc atc ctt  
 act gcg ctt cga ttg tgt gcg tac tgc tgc aat att gtt aac gtc agt tta  
 gta aaa cca acg gtt tac gtc tac tcg cgt gtt aaa aat ctg aac tct tct  
 gaa gga gtt cct gat ctt ctg gtc TAA

10 The encoded amino acid sequence of the E polypeptide (SEQ ID NO:19) is:

MYSFVSEETG TLIVNSVLLF LAFVVFLVLT LAILTALRLC AYCCNIVNVS LVKPTVYVYS  
 RVKNLNSSEG VPDLLV

60  
 76

3. The coding sequence for the M (membrane protein (SEQ ID NO:20) is from nt 26398 to 27063 of SEQ ID NO:12, which comprises 666 nt encoding 221 aa + stop codon.

SEQ ID NO:20

15 ATG gca gac aac ggt act att acc gtt gag gag ctt aaa caa ctc ctg gaa  
 caa tgg aac cta gta ata ggt ttc cta ttc cta gcc tgg att atg tta cta  
 caa ttt gcc tat tct aat cgg aac agg ttt ttg tac ata ata aag ctt gtt  
 ttc ctc tgg ctc ttg tgg cca gta aca ctt gct tgt ttt gtg ctt gct gct  
 20 gtc tac aga att aat tgg gtg act ggc ggg att gcg att gca atg gct tgt  
 att gta ggc ttg atg tgg ctt agc tac ttc gtt gct tcc ttc agg ctg ttt  
 gct cgt acc cgc tca atg tgg tca ttc aac cca gaa aca aac att ctt ctc  
 aat gtg cct ctc cgg ggg aca att gtg acc aga ccg ctc atg gaa agt gaa  
 25 ctt gtc att ggt gct gtg atc att cgt ggt cac ttg cga atg gcc gga cac  
 tcc cta ggg cgc tgt gac att aag gac ctg cca aaa gag atc act gtg gct  
 aca tca cga acg ctt tct tat tac aaa tta gga gcg tgc cag cgt gta ggc  
 act gat tca ggt ttt gct gca tac aac cgc tac cgt att gga aac tat aaa  
 tta aat aca gac cac gcc ggt agc aac gac aat att gct ttg cta gta cag  
 TAA

30 The encoded amino acid sequence of the M polypeptide (SEQ ID NO:21) is:

MADNGTITVE ELKQLLEQWN LVIGFLFLAW IMLLQFAYSN RNRFLYIIKL VFLWLLWPVT  
 LACFVLAAYV RINWVTGGIA IAMACIVGLM WLSYFVASFR LFARTRSMWS FNPETNILLN  
 VPLRGTIVTR PLMESELVIG AVIIRGHLRM AGHSLGRCDI KDLPEKITVA TSRTLSYYKL  
 GASQRVGTDS GFAAYNRYRI GNYKLNTDHA GSNDNIALLV Q

60  
 120  
 180  
 221

35 4. The coding sequence for the N (nucleocapsid protein (SEQ ID NO:22) is from nt 28120 to 29388 of SEQ ID NO:12, which comprises 1269 nt encoding 422 aa + stop codon.

SEQ ID NO:22

40 ATG tct gat aat gga ccc caa tca aac caa cgt agt gcc ccc cgc att aca ttt ggt  
 gga ccc aca gat tca act gac aat aac cag aat gga gga cgc aat ggg gca agg cca  
 aaa cag cgc cga ccc caa ggt tta ccc aat aat act gcg tct tgg ttc aca gct ctc  
 act cag cat ggc aag gag gaa ctt ccc ctc cga ggc cag ggc gtt cca atc aac  
 acc aat agt ggt cca gat gac caa att ggc tac tac cga aca gct acc cga cga gtt  
 cgt ggt ggt gac ggc aaa atg aat gag ctc agc ccc aca tgg tac ttc tat tac cta  
 gga act ggc cca gaa gct tca ctt ccc tac ggc gct aac aaa gaa ggc atc gta tgg  
 45 gtt gca act gag gga gcc ttg aat aca ccc aaa gac cac att ggc acc cgc aat cct  
 aat aac aat gct gcc acc gtc cta caa ctt cct caa gga aca aca ttg cca aaa ggc

5            ttc tac gca gag gga agc aga ggc ggc agt caa gcc tct tct cgc tcc tca tca cgt  
 agt cgc ggt aat tca aga aat tca act cct ggc agc agt agg gga aat tct cct gct  
 cga atg gct agc gga ggt ggt gaa act gcc ctc gcg cta ttg ctg cta gac aga ttg  
 aac cag ctt gag agc aaa gtt tct ggt aaa ggc caa caa ggc caa act gtc  
 act aag aaa tct gct gct gag gca tct aaa aag cct cgc caa aaa cgt act gcc aca  
 aaa cag tac aac gtc act caa gca ttt ggg aga cgt ggt cca gaa caa acc caa gga  
 aat ttc ggg gac caa gac cta atc aga caa gga act gat tac aaa cat tgg ccg caa  
 att gca caa ttt gct cca agt gcc tct gca ttc ttt gga atg tca cgc att ggc atg  
 gaa gtc aca cct tcg gga aca tgg ctg act tat cat gga gcc att aaa ttg gat gac  
 10          aaa gat cca caa ttc aaa gac aac gtc ata ctg ctg aac aag cac att gac gca tac  
 aaa aca ttc cca cca aca gag cct aaa aag gac aaa aag aaa aag act gat gaa gct  
 cag cct ttg ccg cag aca aag aag cag ccc act gtg act ctt ctt cct gcg gct  
 gac atg gat gat ttc tcc aga caa ctt caa aat tcc atg agt gga gct tct gct gat  
 tca act cag gca **TAA**

15          The encoded amino acid sequence of the N polypeptide (SEQ ID NO:23) is:

MSDNGPQSNQ	RSAPRITFGG	PTDSTDNNQN	GGRNGARPKQ	RRPQGLPNNT	ASWFTALTQH	60
GKEELRFPRG	QGVPIINTNSG	PDDQIGYYRR	ATRRVRGGDG	KMKELSPRWF	FYYLGTGPEA	120
SLPYGANKEG	IVWVATEGAL	NTPKDHIGTR	NPNNNAATVL	QLPQGTTLPK	GFYAEGSRGG	180
SQASSRSSSR	SRGNSRNSTP	GSSRGNSPAR	MASGGGETAL	ALLLLDRLNQ	LESKVSGKGQ	240
20          QQQGQTVTKK	SAAEASKKPR	QKRTATKQYN	VTQAFGRRGP	EQTQGNFGDQ	DLIRQGTDYK	300
HWPQIAQFAP	SASAFFGMSR	IGMEVTPSGT	WLTYHGAIKL	DDKDPQFKDN	VILLNKHIDA	360
YKTFPPTEPK	KDKKKKTDEA	QPLPQRQKKQ	PTVTLLPAAD	MDDFSRQLQN	SMSGASADST	420
QA						422

pcDNA3-CRT/N (SEQ ID NO:24)  
Vector sequence (UPPERCASE)

## Vector sequence (UPPERCASE)

## CPT: *lowe sagitalis*

**CK1: lower case/italic**  
**N protein: lower case/bold/underscored**

८

	10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80
1	GACGGATCGG	GAGATCTCCC	GATCCCCAT	GGTGCACCT	GAGTAGTGG	GAGGGTGCCT	GAGGTAGTGG	TGCTCTGATG
81	CTGCTCCCT	CTTGTGTT	GGAGGTGCT	GGAGGTGCT	GGAGGTGCT	GGAGGTGCT	GGAGGTGCT	CCGCATAGTT
161	CAATTGCTG	AAGAAATTC	TTAGGTTAG	TTAGGTTAG	TTAGGTTAG	TTAGGTTAG	TTAGGTTAG	CGAGCAAAT
241	GATTATGAC	TAGTTATAA	TAGTAATCA	TAGTAATCA	TAGTAATCA	TAGTAATCA	TAGTAATCA	CTGCTTCGG
321	CTTACGGTA	ATGGCCGCC	TGGTGAAC	CCCAACGAC	CCCAACGAC	CCCAACGAC	CCCAACGAC	CTGCTTCGG
401	AACGCAATA	GGGACTTTTC	ATTGAGTCA	ATGGTGGAG	ATGGTGGAG	ATGGTGGAG	ATGGTGGAG	CTGCTTCGG
481	ATCATATGCC	AAGTGGGCC	CCTATTGAC	TCAAATGACGG	TCAAATGACGG	TCAAATGACGG	TCAAATGACGG	CTGCTTCGG
561	TGGGACTTTTC	CTACTTGGCA	GTACATCTAC	GTATTAGTC	GTATTAGTC	GTATTAGTC	GTATTAGTC	CTGCTTCGG
641	TGGGGTGGA	TAGGGGTTTG	ACTCACGGGG	ATTTCGAAGT	ATTTCGAAGT	ATTTCGAAGT	ATTTCGAAGT	CTGCTTCGG
721	AAAATCAACG	GGACTTTCCA	AAATGTGTA	AAACACTCCGC	AAACACTCCGC	AAACACTCCGC	AAACACTCCGC	CTGCTTCGG
801	GTCTATATAA	GCAGAGCTCT	CTGGCTTAAT	AGAGAACCCA	CTGGCTTAAT	AGAGAACCCA	CTGGCTTAAT	CTCACTATAAG
881	GGAGACCCAA	GCTGGCTAGC	GTAAACCGG	GCCCCTCTAGA	GTAAACCGG	GTAAACCGG	GTAAACCGG	CGGTTTGGC
961	tggccggcgc	cgagccggc	gtctacttca	aggagcagt	gtctacttca	aggagcagt	gtctacttca	AGTACATCAA
1041	aaacacaagt	ccgattttg	caaattcgtc	ctcagttcg	gcaagttc	ccgattttg	gcaagttc	GGGGGGGG
1121	gaccggcg	gacggccgc	tctacgcct	gtcggccgc	ttcggccgt	tccggccgt	ttcggccgt	AAAGCTCG
1201	agttcacgt	gaaacacgag	cagaacatgg	actgggggg	cggtacgtg	actgggggg	cggtacgtg	AAAGCTCG
1281	gacatgcacg	gggactctga	gtacaacatc	atgtttggtc	tctgacatctg	tctgacatctg	tctgacatctg	AAAGCTCG
1361	cttcaactac	aaaggcaaga	acgtgtgtat	caacaaggac	atccgttgca	aggacgacga	gttccacac	AAAGCTCG
1441	tgtatgtcg	ggccggacaa	acgtatgagg	tggaggatgg	ttcggactgg	ttcggactgg	ttcggactgg	AAAGCTCG
1521	gacttctac	cccccaaga	gataaaggac	ccagatgtct	ccatcccg	accggac	ccatcccg	AAAGCTCG
1601	ccccacggac	tccaaaggcc	aggacttgg	caagcccgag	caaccccgag	gaaccccgag	caaccccgag	AAAGCTCG
1681	acgaagaaat	ggacggagag	tggggccgc	cggtgatca	gttggggccgc	tacaagggtg	gttggggccgc	AAAGCTCG
1761	gacaacccc	attacaagg	cacccggatc	cacccggaa	tcgacaaccc	cgatgtactg	tcgacaaccc	AAAGCTCG
1841	ctacgacagc	tttgcgtgc	tgggttgg	cctctggcag	gtcaagtcc	cgacatctt	gtcaagtcc	AAAGCTCG
1921	acgtatggc	gtacgcgag	gagttggc	acgagacgt	gggggttcc	agaacggc	gggggttcc	AAAGCTCG
2001	caggacgagg	agcaggcggt	gaggaggag	gaggaggag	agaagccgaa	gaggaggag	agaagccgaa	AAAGCTCG
2081	ggacaaaggac	gacaaggagg	acgaggatga	ggacggagg	gacaaggagg	ggacggagg	gacaaggagg	AAAGCTCG
2161	ccaaggacga	gtctgttagAA	TTcatgtctg	ataatggac	ccaaatcaa	caacgtatgt	cccccggat	AAAGCTCG
2241	ggaccacacg	attcaactga	caataaccag	aatggaggac	gcaatggggc	aaggccaaa	cagccggac	AAAGCTCG
2321	acccataata	actgcgtctt	ggtccatgt	accaaataatgt	catggcaagg	aggaactttag	attccctcga	AAAGCTCG
2401	ttcccatcaa	caccaataatgt	gggtccatgt	accaataatgt	ctactaccga	agagcttaccc	gacqagtctcg	AAAGCTCG
2481	ggcaaaatgt	aaagactctag	ccccatgttg	tacttctat	accctaggaaac	tggcccaagaa	gcttcacttc	AAAGCTCG
2561	taacaaagaa	ggcatgtgtat	gggttgcac	ttgaaatcac	ccaaagacca	cattggcacc	ccaaatccca	AAAGCTCG
2641	ataacaatgc	tgccaccgttg	ctacaacttc	ctcaaggaaac	aacattgcac	aaaggcttct	acgcaaggagg	AAAGCTCG
2721	ggcaatgtcaag	CCCTCTCTCG	CTCCCTCATCA	CCTGAGTCG	qtaattcaag	aaattcaact	ccitqqcagca	AAAGCTCG



6321	GTTCCTCCCT	GGAAAGCTCC	TGTTGGCTC	TCCTGTTCCG	TTACCGGATA	CTTGTCCGCC	TTTCTCCCTT	6400
6401	CGGGAAAGCGT	GGCGCTTCT	CATAGCTCAC	GCTTAGGTTA	TCTCAGTTCG	GTGTAGTCG	TTGCTCCAA	6480
6481	GTGCAAGAAC	CCCCGGTCA	GCCGACCGC	TGCGCTTAT	CCGGTAACTA	TGCTCTGAG	TCCAACCGG	6560
6561	CTTATGCCA	CTGGCAGCAG	CCACTGGTAA	CAGGATTAGC	AGAGCGAGGT	ATGAGGGG	TGCTACAGAG	6640
6641	GGTGGCTAA	CTACGGCTAC	ACTAGAAGAA	CAGTATTGG	TATCTGGCT	CTGCTGAAGC	CAGTTACCTT	6720
6721	GTGGTAGCT	CTTGATCCGG	CAAACAAACC	ACCGCTGGTA	GGGGTGGTTT	TTTGTGTC	AAGCAGCAGA	6800
6801	AAAAAAAGGA	TCTCAAGAAG	ATCCCTTGTAT	CTTCTCTACG	GGGTCTGAGC	CTCAGTGGAA	CGAAAACCTCA	6880
6881	TTTGGTCAT	GAGATTATCA	AAAAGGATCT	TCACCTAGAT	CCCTTTAAAT	TAAAATGAA	GTTTAAATC	6960
6961	ATATATGAGT	AAACTGGTC	TGACAGTTAC	CAATGCTTAA	TCAGTGAGG	ACCTATCTCA	GGGATCTGTC	7040
10	7041	ATCCATAGT	GCCTGACTCC	CGGTGCTGTA	GATAACTACG	ATACGGAGG	GCCTACATC	7120
7121	TACCGCAGA	CCCACGCTCA	CGGGCTCCAG	ATTATCAGC	AATAAACCG	CCAGCGGAA	GGGCCGAGG	7200
7201	CCTGCAACTT	TATCCGGCTC	CATCCAGTCT	ATTAAATTGTT	GCCGGAAAGC	TAGAGTAAGT	AGTTTCCAG	7280
7281	GCGCAACGTT	GTGGCCATTG	CTACAGGCAT	CCTGGTGTCA	CGCTCGTCGT	TTGGTATGGC	TTCATTAGC	7360
7361	AACGATCAAG	GCGAGTGTACA	TGATCCCCCA	TGTTGTGCAA	AAAAGGGTT	AGCTCCCTCG	GTGCTCCGAT	7440
15	7441	AGTAAGTGG	CCGCAGTGT	ATCACTCATG	GTTATGGCAG	CACTGCATAA	TTCTCTTAAT	7520
7521	CTTTCCTGT	ACTGGTAGT	ACTCAACCAA	GTCAATTCTGA	GAATAGTGTAA	TGCGGGGAC	GAGTTGCTCT	7600
7601	CAATACTGGG	TAATACCGCG	CCACATAGCA	GAACATTAA	AGTGCTCATC	ATTGGAAAAC	GTGCTTCGGG	7680
7681	TCAAGGATCT	TACCGTGT	GAGATCCAGT	TCGATGTAAAC	CCACTCGTGC	ACCCAACACTGA	TCITTCAGCAT	7760
7761	CACCAAGGT	TCTGGGTGAG	AAAAAACAGG	AAGGCAAAAT	GCGCAAAAAG	AGGAATAAG	GGGCACACGG	7840
7841	TACTCATACT	CTTCCTTTT	CAATTATT	GAAGCATTAA	TCAGGGTTAT	TGTCTCATGA	GGGGATAACAT	7920
20	7921	ATTAGAAAAA	ATAAACAAAT	AGGGGTTCCG	CGCACATTC	CCCGAAAAGT	GCCACCTGAC	7983

| 10 | 20 | 30 | 40 | 50 | 60 | 70 | 80 |

### pcDNA3-S (Spike) (SEQ ID NO:25)

#### Vector sequence, pcDNA3.1 (+) in UPPERCASE

#### Spike(S) protein sequence (lower case/ **bold/underscored**)

1	10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80
1	GACGGATCGG	GAGATCTCCC	GATCCCTAT	GGTCACCTCT	CAGTACAATC	TGCTCTGATG	CCGCATAGTT	AAGCCAGTAT
81	CTGCTCCCTG	CTTGTGTGTT	GGAGGTGCGT	GAGTAGTGGC	CGAGCAAAAT	TTAAGCTACA	GCTTGAACCGA	ACAAGGCAAG
161	CAATTGCTATG	AAGAATCTGC	TTAGGGTTAG	GCGTTTGGC	CTGCTTCGG	ATGTACGGC	CAGATATAAG	GCTTGAACATT
241	GATTATTGAC	TAGTTATCAA	TAGTAATCAA	TTACGGGGTC	ATTAGTTCAT	AGCCCATATA	TGGAGTTCCG	CAGTACATAA
321	CTTACGGTAA	ATGGCCGCC	TGGGTGACCC	CCCAACGACC	CCGGCCATT	GACGTCAATA	ATGACGTATG	TCCCCATAGT
401	AACGCCAATA	GGGACTTTCC	ATTGACGTCA	ATGGGGAG	TATTTACGGT	AAACTGCCA	CTTGGCAGTA	CATCAAGTGT
481	ATCATATGCC	AAGTAGGCC	CCTATTGACG	TCAATGACGG	TAATATGGCC	GCCTGGCATT	ATGCCCACTG	CATGACCTTA
561	TGGGACTTTC	CTACTTGGCA	GTACATCTAC	GTATTAGTC	TGCTTATTAC	CATGGTGTG	CGGTTTGGC	AGTACATCAA
641	TGGGGTGGAA	TAGCGGGTTG	ACTCACGGGG	ATTTCCTAAGT	CTCACCCCCA	TTGACGTCAA	TGGGAGTTG	TTTGGGACCC
721	AAAATCAACG	GGACCTTCCA	AAAATGTCTGA	ACAACTCCGC	CCCATTTGACG	CAAATGGGG	GTAGGGTGT	ACGGTGGGAG
801	GTCTATATAA	GCAGAGCTCT	CTGGCTAACT	AGAGAACCA	CTGCTTACTG	GCTTATCGAA	ATTAAATACGA	CTCACTATAG
881	GGAGACCCAA	GCTGGCTAGC	GTTTAAACTT	AAGCTTGGTA	CCGAGCTCGG	ATCCCACTGTT	tattttcttat	tattttcttat





pcDNA3-S1 comprises the first domain of the S (spike) protein (SEQ ID NO:26):

Vector pcDNA3.1(+) (UPPERCASE nt's)  
S1: lower case/bold/underscored



5041	AAAGGTTGGG	CTTCGGGAACTC	GTTTCCGGG	ACGGCGGGT	GATGATCCTC	CAGCGGGG	ATCTCATGCT	GGAGGTTCTTC	5120
5121	GCCCCCCCCA	ACTTGTTTAT	TGCACTTAT	AATGGTTACA	AATAAGCAA	TAGCATCACA	AATTTCACAA	ATAAAGCTT	5200
5201	TTTTTCACTG	CATTCTAGTT	GTGGTTTGTG	CAAACATCATC	AATGTATCTT	ATCATGTCG	TATACCGTCG	ACCTCTAGCT	5280
5281	AGAGCTGGC	GTAATCATGG	TCATAGCTGT	TTCCTGTGTTG	AAATTGTTAT	CCGCTCACAA	TTCCACACAA	CATACGAGCC	5360
5361	GGAAAGCATAA	AGTGTAAAGC	CTGGGTGCC	TAATGAGTGA	GCTAACTCAC	ATTAAATTGCG	TTGGCCTCAC	TGCCCCGCTT	5440
5441	CCAGTCGGGAA	AAACCTGTCGT	GCCAGCTGCA	TTAATGAATC	GGCCAAACGGG	CGGGGAGGG	CGGTTTGCCT	ATTGGGGCCT	5520
5521	CTTCGGCTTC	CTCGCTCACT	GACTGCTGC	GTCGGTGTGT	CGAGGGTAT	CAGCTCACTC	AAAGGGGTTA	5600	
5601	ATACGGTTAT	CCACAGAATC	AGGGGATAAC	GCAGGAAAGA	ACATGTGAGC	AAAAGGCCAG	CAAAGGCCA	GGAAACGGTAA	5680
5681	AAAGGCCGGG	TTTTCATAG	GCTCCGGCC	CCCTGAGAGC	ATCACAAAAA	TCGAGGCTCA	AGTCAGAGT	5760	
5761	GGCAGAACCC	GACAGGACTA	TAAGGATACC	AGGGGTTTC	CCCTTGGAAAC	TCCCCTGGC	GCTCTCCCTG	TCCGACCCCTG	5840
5841	CCGCTTACCG	GATACCTGTC	CGCCTTCTC	CCTTCGGGAA	GGCTGGGCGCT	TTCTCATAGC	TCACGCTGTA	GGTATCTCAG	5920
5921	TTGGTGTAG	GTGCTGGCT	CCAAGCTGGG	CTGTGTGCA	GAACCCCCGG	TTCAAGCCGA	CCGCTGGGCC	TTTATCCTGGG	6000
6001	ACTATGTCT	TGAGTCCAAAC	CCGGTAAGAC	ACGACATTATC	GCCACTGGCA	GCAGCCACTG	GTAAACAGGAT	TAGCAGAGCG	6080
6081	AGGTATGTAG	GGGGTGTCTAC	AGAGTCTTGG	AAGTGGTGGC	CTAACTACGG	CTACACTAGA	AGAACAGTAT	TGGTATCTG	6160
6161	CGCTCTGCTG	AAGGCCAGTT	CCTTCGGAAA	AAGAGTGGT	AGCTCTTGTAT	CCGGAAACAA	AACCAACGGCT	GGTAGGGGGT	6240
6241	TTTTTGTGGT	CAAGCAGCAG	ATTACGGCA	GAAAAAAAGG	ATCTCAAGAA	GATCCTTTGA	TCTTTTCTAC	GGGGTCTGAC	6320
6321	GCTCACTGGG	ACGAAAACCTC	ACGTTAAGGG	ATTTTTGGCA	TGAGATTATC	AAAAGGGATC	TTCACCTAGA	TCTCTTTAA	6400
6401	TTAAAATGAA	AGTTTTAAAT	CAATCTAAAG	TATATATGAG	TAAACTTTGGT	CTGACAGTTA	CCAATGCTTA	ATCACTGAGG	6480
6481	CACCTATCTC	AGCGATCTGT	CTATTTCTGT	CATCCATAGT	TGCCCTGACTC	CCCGTCGTGT	AGATAACTAC	GATACGGGGAG	6560
6561	GGCTTACCAT	CTGGCCCCAG	TGCTGCAATG	ATACCGCGAG	ACCCACGCTC	ACGGGCTCA	GATTATCTCA	CAATAAAACCA	6640
6641	GCCAGCGGG	AGGGCCGAGC	GCAGAAGTGG	TCTCTGCAACT	TTATCGCCT	CCATCCAGTC	TATTAATTGT	TGCCCCGGAG	6720
6721	CTAGAGTAAG	TAGTTGCCA	GTTAAATAGTT	TGCGCAACGT	TGTTGCCATT	GCTCAGGCC	TCGGGGTGTG	ACGCTCGTCC	6800
6801	TTGGTATGG	CTTCATTCAG	CTCCGGTTCC	CAACGATCAA	GGCGAGTTAC	ATGATCCCC	ATGTTGTGCA	AAAAAAGGGT	6880
6881	TAGCTCCITC	GTCCTCCGA	TGTTGTCAG	AAGTAAGTGG	GGCGCAGTGT	TATCACTCAT	GGTTATGGCA	GCACCTGGATA	6960
6961	ATTCTCTTAC	TGTCATGCCA	TCCGTAAGAT	GCTTTTCTGT	GACTGGTGAG	TACTCAACCA	AGTCACTCTG	AGAATAGTGT	7040
7041	ATGCGGCAC	CGAGTTGCTC	TTGCCCGGG	TCAATACTGG	ATAATACCGC	GCCACATAGC	AGAACCTTAA	AGTGTCTCAT	7120
7121	CATTGGAAAA	CGTTCTCGG	GGCGAAAACCT	CTCAAGGATC	TTACCGCTGT	TGAGATCCAG	TTACCGCTGT	TTCTGATGTA	7200
7201	CACCCAACTG	ATCTTCAGCA	TCTTTTACTT	TCACCGAGGT	TTCTGGGTGA	GCACAAACAG	GAAGGCAAA	TGCCGCCAAA	7280
7281	AAGGGAAATAA	GGGGGACACG	GAAATGTTGA	ATACTCATAC	TCTTCCTTT	TCAATATTAT	TGAAGCATT	ATCAGGGTTA	7360
7361	TTGTCTCATG	AGCGGGATAACA	TATTTAGAAA	AATAAACAAA	TAGGGGTTCC	GCGCACATT	CCCCGAAAG	7440	
7441	TGCCACCTGA	CGTC							7454

pcDNA3-CRT/S1 construct comprising the human CRT sequence and S1 domain of the SARS-CoV S protein: (SEQ ID NO:27)

pcDNA3.1(+) vector (from Invitrogen) – sequence both 5' and 3' of the CRT and S1 sequences: UPPERCASE nt's  
CRT sequence : *lower case/italic*  
S1 sequence – lower case, bold/underscored

	10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	
1	GACGGATCGG	GAGATCTCCC	GATCCCTAT	GGTGCACT	CAGTACAATC	TGCTCTGATG	CCGCATAGTT	AAGCCAGTAT	80
81	CTGCTCCCTG	CTTGTGTTT	GGAGGTGCT	GAGTAGTGC	CGAGCAAAAT	TIAAGCTACA	ACAAAGGCAAAG	GGCTTGGACCGA	160



3681	ttttaaatgc	accggccacg	gtttgtggac	caaattatc	cactgaccctt	attaagaacc	agtgtgtcaa	tttttaatttt	3760
3761	aatggactca	ctggactcg	tgtttaact	ccttctcaa	agagatttca	accattcaa	caattttggcc	gtgtgttttc	3840
3841	tgttttact	gattccgttc	gagatcctaa	aacatctaa	atattagaca	ttttcaccttg	cttctttaggg	gggtgttaatgt	3920
3921	taattractacc	tggaaacaat	gcttcatctg	aagtgtgt	tctatataaa	gatgttaact	qcactgtatgt	tctacagca	4000
4001	attcatcgag	atcaactcac	accagcttgg	cgcattattt	ctactggaaa	caatgttttc	cagactcaag	caggctgtct	4080
4081	tataggact	gagcatgtcg	acacccctta	tgtgtggac	atccctatgg	gagctggcat	ttgtgtctatgt	taccatcacg	4160
4161	ttttttttttt	acgttagtact	aggccaaaaat	ctatgtggc	ttataactatg	tcttaatgt	tcttaatgt	tccaggacatg	4240
4241	TGGGGCCGC	TCGAGCTAG	AGGGCCGGT	TAACCCGCT	GATCAGCCTC	GAATGTCCT	TCTAGTGGCC	AGCCATCTGT	4320
4321	TGTTTGGCCC	CTCCCCGGC	CTTCCCTGAC	CTTGGAAAGGT	GCACACTCCC	CTGTCCTTTC	CTAATAAAT	GAGGAATTG	4400
4401	CATTCGCAATTG	TCTGAGTAGG	TGTCACTCTA	TTCTGGGGGG	TGGGGTGGGG	CAGGACAGCA	AGGGGGAGGA	TTGGGAAGAC	4480
4481	AATAGCAGGC	ATGCTGGGG	TGCGGTGGG	TCTATGGCTT	CTGAGGGGGA	AAGAACCCAGC	TGGGGCTCTA	GGGGTTATCC	4560
4561	CCACGGCCGC	TGTAGGGGG	CATTAAGCGC	GGCGGGGGTG	GTGGTTACGC	GCAGCGTGCAC	CGCTACACTT	GCAGGGGCC	4640
4641	TAGGGCCCGC	TCCCTTCGGCT	TTCTTCCTCTT	CCTTCTCGC	CACGTTCGCC	GGCTTTCCC	GTCAAGGTCT	AAATCGGGGG	4720
4721	CTCCCTTGTAG	GGTTCCGGATT	TAGTGTCTTA	CGGACACTCG	ACCCCCAAA	ACTTGTATTG	GGTGTATGGT	CACGTAGTGG	4800
4801	GCCATGGCC	TGATAGACGG	TTTTTGCC	TTTGACGTTG	GAGTCCACGT	TCTTTAATAG	TGGAATCTTG	TTCCTAAACTG	4880
4881	GAACAAACACT	CAACCCATTC	TCGTCTATT	CTTTTGATTT	ATAAGGGATT	TTGCCGATT	CGGCCATTG	GTAAAAAAAT	4960
4961	GAGCTGATT	AACAAAAAATT	TAACGCGAAT	TAATTCTGTG	GAATGTGTG	CAGTTAGGGT	GTGAAAAGTC	CCAGGGCTCC	5040
5041	CCAGCAGGCC	GAAGTATGCA	AAGCATGCA	CTCAATTAGT	CAGCAACCG	GTGTGGAAAAG	TCCCAGGGT	CCCCAGCAGG	5120
5121	CAGAAGTATG	CAAAGCATGC	ATCTCAATT	GTCAAGCAACC	ATAGTCCACC	CCCTAACTCC	GCCCATCCCC	CCCTAAACTC	5200
5201	CGCCAGTTC	CGCCCCATCT	CCGGCCATG	GCTGACTTAAT	TTTTTTTTT	TATGCAAGG	CGAGGGCCG	CTCTGCCCT	5280
5281	GAGCTATCC	AGAAAGTAGTG	AGGAGGCTT	TTTGGAGGCC	TAGGCTTTG	CAAAGGCTC	CGGGGAGCTT	GTATATCCAT	5360
5361	TTTCGGATCT	GATCAAGAGA	CAGGATGAGG	CATCTCACTT	ATGATTGAAAC	AAGATGGATT	GCACGGCAGG	TCTCCGGCCG	5440
5441	CTTGGGTGGA	GAGGTATTTC	GGCTATGACT	GGGCACAAACA	GACAATGGC	TGCTCTGATG	CGGGCGTGT	CGGGCTGTCA	5520
5521	GCGCAGGGGC	GCCCCGGTCT	TTTGTCAAG	ACCGACCTGT	CCGGTGCCT	GAATGAAC	TGCTGCCT	CAGGCCGGCT	5600
5601	ATCGTGGCTG	GCCACGACGG	GCGTCTCTTG	CGCAGCTGTG	CTCGACGTTG	TCACTGAAGC	GGGAAGGGAC	TGGCTGCTAT	5680
5681	TGGCGAAGT	GCGGGGGCAG	GATCTCTGT	CATCTCACTT	TGCTCTGTG	GAGAAAGTAT	CCATCATGGC	TGATGCAATG	5760
5761	CGGGGGTGC	ATAGCTGTA	TCCGGTAC	TGCCCCATG	ACACCAAGC	GAAACATTCG	ATCGAGCGAG	CGTACTCTG	5840
5841	GATGGAAGCC	GGTCTGGT	ATCAGGATGA	TCTGGACAA	GAGCATCAGG	GGCTCGGCC	AGCGAAACTG	TTGCCGAGG	5920
5921	TCAAGGCCGG	CATGCCCGAC	GCGGAGGATC	TCTGCTGAC	CCATGGCGAT	GCCTGCTTC	CGAATATCAT	GGTGGAAAAT	6000
6001	GGCGCTTTT	CTGATTCTCC	CGACTGTGG	CGGCTGGGTG	TGGGGGACCG	CTATCAGGAC	ATAGCTTATA	ATGGTTACAA	6080
6081	TATGGCTGAA	GAGGTGGGG	GCGAATGGGC	TGACCCATTC	CTCTGTCTT	ACGGTATTCG	CGCTCCCGAT	TGCGAGCGCA	6160
6161	TGCGCTCTA	AGATTTCGAT	TGCGCTCTT	GACGAGTTCT	TCTGAGGGG	ACTCTGGGGT	TCGAAATGAC	CGACCAAGCG	6240
6241	TGCATCACG	ATGCTTCTCC	TCCACGCCG	CCTCTATGA	AAGGTGGGGC	TTCGGAAATCG	TTTTCGGGG	CGCCGGCTGG	6320
6321	ATGATCTCC	AGCGGGGGAA	TCTATGCTG	GAGTCTCTG	CCACCCCCA	CTTGTATTG	CGAGCTTATA	ATGGTTACAA	6400
6401	ATAAAGCAAT	AGCATCACAA	ATTTCACAA	TAAAGCTT	TTTCACTTC	TGTTCTGTTG	TGTTCTGTC	AAACTCATCA	6480
6481	ATGATCTTA	TCACTGCTT	ATACCGTCGA	CCTCTAGCTA	GAGCTGGGG	TAATCATGGT	CATAGCTT	TCTCTGTGA	6560
6561	AATTGTTATC	CGCTCACAA	ATACAGGCCG	GAAGGATAAA	GTGTAAGCC	TGGGGTGCCT	TGGGGTGCCT	AATGAGTGTAG	6640
6641	CTAACTCACA	TTAATTGGGT	TGCCTCACT	GCCCCGTTTC	CAGTCGGGAA	ACCTGTCGT	CCAGCTGCAT	TAATGAATTCG	6720
6721	GCCAAAGCCG	GGGGAGGGC	GGTTTGGCTA	TTGGGGGCTC	TTCGGCTTCC	TGGCTACTG	ACTTCGCTGG	CTCGGTCTT	6800
6801	CGGCTGGGG	GAGGGTATC	AGCTCACTCA	AAGGGGGTAA	TACGGTTATC	CACAGATCA	GGGATAACG	CAGGAAAGAA	6880
6881	CATGTGAGCA	AAAGGCCAG	AAAAGCCAG	GAACCGTAA	AAGGGCGCTGT	TGCTGGGGT	TTTCCATAGG	CTCCGGCCCC	6960
6961	CTGACGAGCA	TCAAAATAAT	CGACGCTCAA	GTCAGAGGTG	GGAAACCCG	ACAGGACTAT	AAAGATACCA	GGGTTTCCC	7040
7041	CCTGGAAGCT	CCCTCGTGGG	CTCTCCTGTG	CCGACCCCTGC	CGCTTACCGG	ATACCTGTC	GCCTTCTCC	CTTCGGGG	7120
7121	CCTGGGGCTT	TCTCATAGCT	CACGCTAGT	GTATCTGTAG	GTATCTGTAG	TGTTGCGCT	CAAGCTGGGG	TGTTGCGACG	7200

7201	AACCCCCCGT	TCAGCCCCGAC	CGCTGGCCCT	TATCCGGTAA	CTATCGTCTT	GAGTCCAACC	CGGTAAGACA	CGACTTATCG	7280	
7281	CCACTGGCAG	CAGCCACTGG	TAACAGGATT	AGCAGAGCGA	GGTATGTAGG	CGGTGCTACA	GAGTTCTTGA	AGTGGTGGCC	7360	
7361	TAACTAGGGC	TACACTAGAA	GAACAGTATT	TGGTATCTGC	GCTCTGCTGA	AGCCAGTTAC	CTTGGAAAAA	AGAGTTGGTA	7440	
7441	GCTCTTGTAC	CGGAAACAAA	ACCAACGCTG	GTAGGGGTTT	TTTGTGTTGC	AAGCAGCAGA	TTACGCGAG	AAAAAAAGGA	7520	
5	7521	TCTCAAGAAG	ATCCTTGTAT	CTTCTCTACG	GGGTCTGACG	CTCAGTGGAA	CGAAAACCTCA	CGTTAAGGGA	TTTGGTCTAT	7600
7601	GAGATTATCA	AAAAGGATCT	TCACCTAGAT	CTCTTTAAAT	TAAAAATGAA	GTTTAATCTCA	AATCTAAAGT	ATATATGAGT	7680	
7681	AAACTTGGTC	TGACAGTTC	CAATGCTTAA	TCAGTGAAGC	ACCTATCTCA	GGCATCTGTC	TATTCGTTTC	ATCCATAGTT	7760	
7761	GCCTGACTCC	CCGTCGTGA	GATAACTACG	ATACGGGAGG	GCTTACCATC	TGGCCCCAGT	GCTGCAATGA	TACCGGAGA	7840	
7841	CCCACGCTCA	CCGGCTCCAG	ATTATTCAGC	AAATAAACAG	CCAGCCGGAA	GGGCCGAGCG	CAGAAGTGGT	CCTGCAACTT	7920	
10	7921	TATCCGGCTC	CATCCAGTCT	ATTAATTGTT	GCCGGGAAGC	TAGAGTAAGT	AGTTGCTCT	TAAATAGTTT	GGCAACAGTT	8000
8001	GTGCCCCATTG	CTACAGGCAT	CGTGGTGTCA	CGCTCGTGT	TTGGTATGGC	TTCATTCAGC	TCCGGTTCCC	AACGATCAAG	8080	
8081	GCGAGTTACA	TGATCCCCCA	TGTTGTGCAA	AAAAGCGTTT	AGCTCCTTCG	GTCCCTCGAT	CGTTGTCAGA	AGTAAGTTGG	8160	
8161	CCGCAGTGT	ATCACTCATG	GTTATGGCAG	CACTGCATAA	TTCTCTTACT	GTCAATGCCAT	CCGTAAGATG	CTTTTCTGTG	8240	
8241	ACTGGTGTAGT	ACTCAACCAA	GTCAATTCTGA	GAATAGTGTAA	TGGGGCAGCC	GAGTTGCTCT	TGCCCCGGGT	CAATACGGGA	8320	
15	8321	CCACATAGCA	GAACCTTTAA	AGTGCTCATC	ATGGAAAAC	GTTCCTCGGG	GCGAAAACCTC	TCAAGGATCT	8400	
8401	TACCGCTGTT	GAGATCCAGT	TCGATGTAAC	CCACTCTGTC	ACCCAACACTGA	TCTTCAGCAT	CTTTTACTTT	CACCAAGCGT	8480	
8481	TCTGGGTGAG	CAAAACAGG	AAGGCCAAAAAT	GCCGCAAAAA	AGGGAAATAAG	GGCGACACGG	AAATGTGAA	TACTCATACT	8560	
8561	CTTCCCTTTT	CAATATTATT	GAAGCATTAA	TCAGGGTTAT	TGTCTCATGA	GCGGATACAT	ATTGGAATGT	ATTAGAAAAA	8640	
8641	ATAAACAAAT	AGGGGTTCCG	CGCACATTTC	CCCGAAAAAGT	GCACACTGAC	GTC			8693	
20	10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80		

pcDNA3-Si: (SEQ ID NO:28)

Vector pcDNA3.1(+)(UPPER CASE)

Si polypeptide coding sequence: lower case/bold/underscored

1	10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80		
25	1 GACGGATCGG	GAGATCTCCC	GATCCCCTAT	<b>GGTGCAC</b> TCT	CAGTACAATC	TGCTCTGATG	CCGCATAGTT	AAGCCAGTAT	80	
81	CTGCTCCCTG	CTTGTGTT	GGGGTCGCT	<b>GAGTGTG</b> CG	CGAGCAAAAT	TTAAGCTACA	ACAAGGCAAG	GCTTGACCGA	160	
161	CAATTGCA	TG AAGAATCTGC	TTAGGGTTAG	GGGTTTGGC	CTGCTTCGCG	ATGTACGGGC	CAGATAATCG	CGTTGACATT	240	
241	GATTATTGAC	TAGTTATTAA	TAGTTATCAA	TTACGGGGTC	ATTAGTTCAT	AGCCCATATA	TGGAGTTCCG	CGTTACATAA	320	
321	CTTACGGTAA	ATGGCCGCC	TGGGTGACCC	CCCAACGACC	CCGCCATT	GACGTCAAATA	ATGACGTATG	TTCCCATAGT	400	
401	AACGCCAATA	GGGACTTTCC	ATTGACGTCA	ATGGGTGAG	TATTTACGGT	AAACTGCCA	CTTGGCAGTA	CATCAAGTGT	480	
481	ATCATATGCC	AAGTAGGCC	CCTATTGACG	TCAATGACGG	TAATGGCCC	GCCTGGCATT	ATGCCAGTA	CATGACCTTA	560	
561	TGGGACTTTC	CTACTTGGCA	GTACATCTAC	GTATTAGTC	TCGGCTATTAC	CATGGTGTG	CGGTTTGGC	AGTACATCAA	640	
641	TGGGCGTGG	TAAGGGTTTG	ACTCACGGGG	ATTCCAAGT	CTCCACCCA	TTGACGTCAA	TGGGAGTTG	TTTGGCACC	720	
721	AAATCAACG	GGACATTCCA	AAATGTGCTA	ACAACTCGC	CCCATTGACG	CAAATGGGG	GTAGGGCTGT	ACGGTGGGAG	800	
35	801	GTCTATATAA	GCAGAGCTCT	CTGGCTAACT	AGAGAACCA	CTGCTTACTG	GCCTATCGAA	ATTAAATACGA	CTCACTATAG	880
881	GGAGACCCAA	GCTGGCTAGC	GTAAACTT	AAAGCTTGTAA	CCGAGCTGG	ATCCatgggt	tgtgtcccttg	cttggaaatac	960	
961	taggaacatt	gatgtctactt	caactggtaa	ttataattat	aaatataagg	atcttagaca	tggcaagctt	aggcccttttg	1040	
1041	agagagacat	atctaattgtq	cctttctccc	ctgatggcaa	accttgacc	ccacctgctc	ttaattgtta	ttggccattta	1120	
1121	aatgattatqg	gttttttacac	cactactggc	attggctacc	aacctttacag	aacttgcgtttq	cttgcgtttq	aactttttaaa	1200	

1201	tgccaccggcc	acggttggtg	gaccaaattt	atccactgtac	cttattaaaga	accagtgtt	caattttaat	tttataatggac	1280
1281	tcacttgtac	tgttgtgtta	actcccttctt	caaagagatt	tcacccattt	caacaatttg	ggccgtgtat	tctgtatttc	1360
1361	actgatrtccg	ttcgagatcc	taaaacatct	gaaatattag	acatttacc	ttgtctcttt	gggggtgtaa	gtgttaattac	1440
1441	acctggaaaca	aatgcrtcat	ctgaagttgc	tgttcttatat	caagatgtta	actgcactga	tgttctcata	gcaatttcatg	1520
1521	cagatcaact	cacaccaggct	tggcgcataat	attctactgt	aaacaatgtta	ttccagactc	aaggaggctg	tctttagataga	1600
1601	gctgagcatg	tgacacattc	ttatgagttgc	gacattccca	ttggagctgg	catrttgtct	agttaccata	cagtttcttt	1680
1681	attacgtatgt	actatgttatact	atgtcttag	gtgttataatgt	atgtcttag	gtgttataatgt	ttcaatttgct	tractcttaata	1760
1761	acaccattgc	tataccatct	aacttccaa	tttagcattac	tacagaagta	atgcgttac	atgcgttac	aaacctccgtt	1840
1841	gattgtataata	tgtagatctg	cgagatattct	actgaatgttg	cttaarttgct	tctccaaatat	ggttagcttt	gcacacaact	1920
1921	aaatcgtgc	ctctcaggta	tgtctgtga	acaggatccgc	aaacacacgtg	aagtgttgc	tcaagtc当地	caaatgtata	2000
2001	aaaccccaac	tttgaaaatat	tttgggtt	tttaatrrttc	acaaatattta	cttgacccctc	taaaggccaaac	taagggttct	2080
2081	ttttatgggg	acttgcrtct	taataaagggt	acacrcgttg	atgcrcgttg	atgcrcgttg	atgcrcgttg	atccaggacaca	2160
2161	gtggggccg	ctcgagtcata	gagggccgt	ttttaaacccgc	tgatcagccct	cgactgtggcc	ttcttagttgc	cagccatctg	2240
2241	ttttttggcc	ctccccctgg	ccccccttga	ccctggaaagg	tgccactccc	actgttccctt	cctaataaaa	tggaaattt	2320
2321	gcatcgatt	gtctgagttag	gtgtcattct	attctggggg	gtgggttggg	cgaggacagc	aaggggagg	tttgggaaaga	2400
2401	caatagcagg	catgtctgggg	atgggtggg	ctctatggct	tctgaggggg	aaagaaccag	ctggggctct	gggggttata	2480
2481	ccacggcc	ctgttagggcc	gcattaaagcg	cggggggtgt	gggtgtttag	ccgaggctga	ccgctacact	tgccaggccc	2560
2561	ctaggcccc	ctccittcgc	ttctttccct	tcctttctcg	ccaggttcgc	cggttttccc	cgtaagctc	ttaatggggg	2640
2641	gctccctta	gggttccgat	tttagtgc	ttt	agggcacctc	gaccaaaaaa	acttggata	gggtgtatgg	2720
2721	ggccatcgcc	ctgatagacg	gttttgc	ctttagacgtt	ggagtccacg	tttttgcgtt	ttttttata	gtttccaaact	2800
2801	ggAACACAC	TCACCCCTAT	CTGGTCTAT	TCTTTGATT	TATAAGGGAT	TTTGGCGATT	TGGGCTATT	GGTTAAAAAA	2880
2881	TGAGGTGATT	TAACAAAAAT	TTAACGGAA	TTAATTCTGT	GGAAATGTTG	TAGTTAGGG	TGTTAGGG	TGTTGAAAGT	2960
2961	CCAGGAGGC	AGAAGTATGC	AAAGCATGCA	TCTCAATTAG	TCAGGAACCA	GTTGTTGAAA	GTCAGGAGC	CCCCAGGAG	3040
3041	GCAGAAAGTAT	GCAGAAAGCATG	CATCTCAATT	AGTCAGCAAC	CATAGTCCG	CCCTTAACCTC	CGCCCATCCC	GGCCCTTAACCT	3120
3121	CGCCCCAGTT	CGCCCCATTC	TCGGCCCCAT	GGCTGACTAA	TTAGGCTTTT	TTTTTTTAT	TTATGCGAG	GGCGAGGGCG	3200
3201	TGAGCTATT	CAGAAGTAGT	GAGGGGGCTT	TTTTGGAGGG	TCAGGTTGAA	CATGATTGAA	CAAGATGGAT	CCGGGGAGCT	3280
3281	TTTCTGGATC	TGATCAAGAG	ACAGGATGAG	GATCGTTTTCG	AGACAATCGG	AGACAATCGG	CTGCTCTGAT	TCTCTGGGGCC	3360
3361	GCTTGGGTGG	AGAGGTATT	CGGCTATGAC	TGGGCACAAAC	TCCGGTGCCT	TCCGGTGCCT	TGAATGAAC	GCAGGAGCGAG	3440
3441	AGGGAGGGG	CGGGGGTTTC	TTTTGTCAA	GACCGACCTG	GTCGAGCATT	GTCAGCTGTT	GTCAGCTGAA	GGGGGGGGGG	3520
3521	TATCGTGGCT	GGCACGAGC	GGGGTCCCT	GGCAGCTGT	TTGCTCTGC	CGAGAAAGTA	TCCATCATGG	CGGAAGGGGA	3600
3601	TTGGGCGAAG	TGCGGGGGCA	GGATCTCTG	TCATCTCAC	GACCACCAAG	CGAAACATCG	CATCGAGCGA	TCTATCATGG	3680
3681	GCGGGGCTG	CATACGCTTG	ATCCGGCTAC	CTGGCCCATTC	AGAGCATCAG	GGGCTCGGCC	CAGCCGAAC	TGATGCAAT	3760
3761	GGATGGAAAGC	CGGTCTTGT	GATCAGGATG	ATCTGGACGA	CCCATTGGCA	TGCGCTGTG	CCGAATATCA	TGGGGAAA	3840
3841	CTCAAGGGCG	GCATGGCCGA	CGCGAGGGAT	CTCGTCGTGA	GTGGGGGACC	GCTATCAGGA	CATAGGTGTTG	GCTACCCGTG	3920
3921	TGGCCGCTTT	TCTGGATTCA	TGACTGTGG	CGGGCTGGGT	CCTCGTGCCT	TACGGTATCG	CGCTCCCGA	TGGTTTGTG	4000
4001	ATATTGCTGA	AGAGCTTGGC	GGGAATGGG	CTGACCGCTT	GACTCTGGGG	AAAGGTTGGG	TTCGAAATGA	GGAGCTTGGG	4080
4081	ATGCCCTTCT	ATGCCCTTCT	TGACGAGTT	TTCTGAGCGG	GCCTTCTATG	AAAGGTTGGG	CTTCGGAAATC	GACGCCAAC	4160
4161	CTGCCATCAC	GAGATTTCGA	TTCCACGCC	GGGGGGGGGG	ATCTCATGCT	GCCACCCCCA	ACTGTTTAT	GTGGGGGTG	4240
4241	GATGATCCTC	CAGGGGGGGG	ATCTCATGCT	GGAGTTCTTC	TTCCACACAA	ATAAAGGAT	TGAGCTTAT	ATGGTTTACA	4320
4321	AATAAGCAA	TAGCATCACA	AATTCAAA	TTCCACACAA	TTCCACACAA	TTCCACACAA	CATACGAGCC	TAATGAGTGA	4400
4401	AATGTATCT	ATCATGCTG	TATACCCTG	TTCCACACAA	TTCCACACAA	TTCCACACAA	TGCCCCGCTT	TGCTGGGTGT	4480
4481	AAATTGTTAT	CCGCTACAA	TTCCACACAA	TTCCACACAA	TTCCACACAA	TTCCACACAA	CCAGTCGGGA	AACTGTTGCT	4560
4561	GCTAACTCAC	ATTAAATTGGG	TTGGCTCAC	GGGGGGAGGG	CGGGGGAGGG	CGGGGGAGGG	CGGGGGAGGG	TTGGCTCAC	4640
4641	GGCCAACGCG	TGCTGGGTGT	TTGGGGCGCT	TTGGGGCGCT	TTGGGGCGCT	TTGGGGCGCT	TTGGGGCGCT	GCTGGGTGT	4720

4721	TCGGCTGGG	CGAGGGTAT	CAGCTCACTC	AAAGGGGTAA	CCACAGAAC	AGGGATAAC	GCAGGAAAGA	4800
4801	ACATGTGAGC	AAAAGGCCAG	CAAAGGCCA	GGAAACCGTAA	AAAGGCCCGG	TTGCTGGCGT	TTTCCCATAG	4880
4881	CCTGACGGC	ATCACAAAAA	TGACAGCTCA	AGTCAGGGT	GGGAAACCC	GACAGGACTA	TAAGATACC	4960
4961	CCCTGGAAAGC	TCCCTCGTGC	GCTCTCCTGT	TCCGACCTGT	CCGCTTACCG	GATAACCTGTC	CGCCTTCTC	5040
5041	GCGTGGCGCT	TTCTCATAGC	TCACGCTGTA	GGTATCTAG	TTCGGTTGAG	GTCGTTGCGT	CCAAGCTGGG	5120
5121	GAACCCCCCG	TTCAAGCCGA	CCGCTGCGCC	TTATCCGGTA	ACTATCGTCT	TGAGTCAC	CCGGTAAGAC	5200
5201	GCCACTGGCA	GCAGCCACTG	GTAACAGGAT	TAGCAGGGC	AGGTATGTA	GCGGTGCTAC	AGAGTTCTTG	5280
5281	CTAACTACGG	CTACACTAGA	AGAACAGTAT	TTGGTATCTG	CGCTCTGCTG	AAGCCAGTTA	CCTTCGGAAA	5360
5361	AGCTCTTGAT	CCGGCAAAACA	AACCAACGGT	GGTAGCGGTT	TTTTGTTTG	CAAGCAGCAG	ATTACGGCAG	5440
5441	ATCTCAAGAA	GATCCCTTGA	TCTTTCTAC	GGGGTCGAC	GCTCAGTGGA	ACGAAAAACTC	ACGTTAAAGGG	5520
5521	TGAGGATTATC	AAAAGGATC	TTCAACCTAGA	TCCCTTTAAA	TTAAAATGA	AGTTTTAAAT	CAATCTAAAG	5600
5601	TAAACTTGGT	CTGACAGTTA	CCAATGCTTA	ATCAGTGGAG	CACCTATCTC	AGCGATCTGT	CTATTTCTGTT	5680
5681	TGCTGTACTC	CCCGTCGTGT	AGATAACTAC	GATAACGGAG	GGCTTACCAT	CTGGCCCCAG	TGCTGCAATG	5760
5761	ACCCACGGCTC	ACCGGTCTCA	GATTATCAG	CAATAAAACCA	GCCAGCCGGGA	AGGGCCGAGC	GCAGAAAGTGG	5840
5841	TTATCCGGCT	CCATCCAGTC	TATTAATTGT	TGCGGGGAAG	CTAGAGTAAG	TAGTTGCCA	GTTAAATAGTT	5920
5921	TGTTGCCATT	GCTACAGGCA	TCTGCTGTGTC	ACGCTCTGCG	TTTGGTATGG	CTTCATTCAG	CTCCGGTTCC	6000
6001	GGCAGGTTAC	ATGATCCCC	ATGTTGTGCA	AAAAAAAGGGT	TAAGCTCTTC	GGTCCTCGA	TGTTGTTCAG	6080
6081	GCGCAAGTGT	TATCACTCAT	GGTATGGCA	GCACTGCATA	ATTCTCTTAC	TGTCATGCCA	TGCTGAAAGAT	6160
6161	GACTGGTGGAG	TACTCAACCA	AGTCATTCTG	AGAATAGTGT	ATGCGGCGAC	CGAGTTGCTC	TGCGAAACGT	6240
6241	ATAATACCGC	GCCACATAGC	AGAACTTTAA	AAGTGTCTAT	CATTGGAAAAA	CGTTCTCGG	GGGAAAAAAACT	6320
6321	TTACCGCTGT	TGAGATCAG	TTCGATGTAA	CCCACTCTGT	CACCCAACCTG	ATCTTCAGCA	TCTTTTACTT	6400
6401	TTCTGGGTGA	GCAAAAAACAG	GAAGGCAAAA	TGCCGCAAAA	AAGGGAAATAA	GGCGACACG	GAATGTGAA	6480
6481	TCTTCCTTT	TCAATTATTAT	TGAAGCATTT	ATCAGGGTTA	TGTCCTCATG	AGCGGATAACA	TATTTGAAATG	6560
6561	AATAAACAA	TAGGGTTTC	GGCACATT	CCCCGAAAG	TGCCACCTGA	CGTC		6614

pcDNA3-S2 (SEQ ID NO:29):

vector pcDNA3.1(+) sequence (UPPER CASE)  
S2 - C-terminal domain of SARS-CoV S protein (lower case/bold/underscored)

1	10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80
30	1	GACGGATCGG	GAGATCTCCC	GATCCCCTAT	GGTGCACCTCT	GAGTACAATC	TGCTCTGATG	CCGCATAGTT
	81	CTGCTCCCTG	CTTGTGTT	GGAGGTGCGT	GAGTAGTGTG	CGAGCAAAT	TAAAGCTACA	AAGCCAGTAT
	161	CAATTCATG	AAGAATCTGC	TTAGGGTTAG	GGGTTTTGCG	CTGCTTCGCG	ATGTACGGGC	GCTTGACCGA
	241	GATTATTCAC	TAGTTTAA	TAGTAATCAA	TTACGGGGTC	ATTAGTTCAT	AGCCCCATA	CGTTGACATT
	321	CTTACGGTAA	ATGGCCGCC	TGGCTGACCG	CCCAACGACC	CCGCCCAT	GACGTCAATA	TGGAGTTCCG
	401	AACGCCAATA	GGGACTTTCC	ATTGACGTCA	ATGGGTGAG	TATTTACGGT	AAACTGGCCA	TCTGGCAGTA
	481	ATCATATGCC	AAGTACGCC	CCTATTGACG	TCAATGACGG	TAAATGGCCC	GCCTGGCATT	CATGACCTTA
	561	TGGGACITTC	CTACTTGGCA	GTACATCTAC	GTATTAGTC	TCGGTATTC	CATGGTGTG	CGGTTTTGGC
	641	TGGGGTTGGA	TAGGGTTTG	ACTCACGGGG	ATTTCCAAGT	CTCCACCCCCA	TGAGCTCAA	TTTGGGACCC

721	AAAATCAACG	GAACCTTCCA	AAATGTCGTA	ACAACTCCGC	CCCAATTGACG	CAAATGGCG	GTAGGGGTGT	ACGGTGGGAG	800
801	GTCTTATAAA	GCAGAGCTCT	CTGGCTAACT	AGAGAACCCA	CTGCTTACTG	GCTTATCGAA	ATTATACGA	CTCACTATAG	880
881	GGAGACCCAA	GCTGGCTAGC	GTTAAACTT	AGGTTGGTA	CCGAGCTCGG	ATCCatgtg	ttaggtgtcg	atagttcatt	960
961	tgtttactct	aataaaccacca	tgtctatacc	tactaacttt	tcaatttaga	ttactacaga	agtatgcct	grrttctatgg	1040
1041	ctaaaacccctc	cgttagattgt	aatatgtaca	tctgcccggaga	ttctactgaa	tgtgcttaatt	tgctctccca	atatggtagc	1120
1121	ttttggcacac	aactaaatcg	tgcaactctca	ggtagttcgctg	ctgaacagga	ttcgaaacaca	cgtgaagtgt	ttcgctcaagt	1200
1201	caaacaatgt	tacaaaatcc	caactttgg	atattttgtt	ggtttaattt	ttttcacaat	attaccgtac	cctctaaaggc	1280
1281	caactaaag	gtctttttat	gaggacttgc	tcttttaataa	ggtgcacactc	gctgtatgtg	gcttcattgaa	gcaatatggc	1360
1361	gaatggcttag	gtgatattaa	tgcttagatgt	ctcatgttg	cgcagaagtt	caatggactt	acatggatct	ccatctgtgt	1440
1441	cactgtatgt	atgattgtcg	cctracactgc	tgcctgtatgt	agtgtactg	ccactgtcg	arggacattt	grrgtgtggcg	1520
1521	ctgcttca	aatacccttt	gctatccaa	ttggcatatag	gtcaatggc	atrggagta	ccccaaatgt	tctctatgg	1600
1601	aaccaaaaac	aaatcgccaa	ccaaatttaac	aaggcgattra	gtcaatttca	agaatcaat	acaacaacat	aaactgcatt	1680
1681	ggccaaatgt	caagacgttg	traaccagaa	tgctcaagca	ttaaacacac	trgtttaaca	acttagtgc	ttttttgtgt	1760
1761	caatttcaag	tgtgcttaat	garatccctt	cgcgacttgc	taaagtgcgag	gcccggatgt	aaattgtac	tttaattttaca	1840
1841	ggcagacttc	aaagccttc	aacctatgt	acacaacaaac	taatcagggc	tgctgaaatc	agggttctg	cttaatcttgc	1920
1921	tgctactaaa	atgtctgtat	ggtgtgtgg	acaaatcaaaa	agagttgtact	tttttttttttt	tttttttttttt	tttttttttttt	2000
2001	tcccaacagg	agccccggat	gggtgtgtct	tcctacatgt	ccatgtgtg	ccatccagg	agggaaactt	caccacagcg	2080
2081	ccagcaattt	gtcataatgg	caaagcatac	ttccctctgtg	aagggttttt	tttttttttt	tttttttttt	tttttttttt	2160
2161	acagaggAAC	ttcttttctc	cacaataat	tactacagac	aatacatttt	tttttttttt	tttttttttt	tttttttttt	2240
2241	tcattaaaaa	cacagtttat	gatcccttgc	aaacctggat	tgacttcattt	tttttttttt	tttttttttt	tttttttttt	2320
2321	caracatcac	cagatgttg	tcttggcgcac	attttcaggca	ttaacgccttc	tttttttttt	tttttttttt	tttttttttt	2400
2401	ccrccatgtag	gtttggctaaa	atrttaatgt	atrcactttat	gacccttcaag	tttttttttt	tttttttttt	tttttttttt	2480
2481	ggccttggta	ttttttggctc	ggctttttatg	tttttttttt	tgccatcgtc	tttttttttt	tttttttttt	tttttttttt	2560
2561	agtttgttgc	ttttttttca	tttttttttt	tttttttttt	tttttttttt	tttttttttt	tttttttttt	tttttttttt	2640
2641	caagggtgtc	aaatttacatt	acacataaAGA	ATTTCGAGA	TATCAGCAC	AGTGGGGCCC	GCTTCAGTCT	AGGGGGCCG	2720
2721	TTAAACCCG	CTGATCAGCC	TGCACTGTG	CTTCTAGTTG	CCAGCCATCT	GTGTTTGGC	CCTCCCCGT	GCCTTCCCTG	2800
2801	ACCCCTGGAA	GTGCCACTC	CACTGCTCT	TCCTTAATAAA	ATGAGAAAT	TGCATCGCAT	TGTCAGTGA	GGTGTCACT	2880
2881	TATTCTGGGG	GTTGGGGGTG	GGCAGGACAG	CAAGGGGGAG	GATTTGGGAAG	ACAAATAGCAG	GCATGCTGGG	GATGGGGGG	2960
2961	GCTCTATGGC	TTCTGAGGG	GAAAGAACCA	GCTGGGGCTC	TAGGGGGTAT	CCCCACGGC	CCTGTAGCGG	GGCATTAAGC	3040
3041	GGGGGGGGTG	TGGTGGTTAC	GCGCAGGCTG	ACCGCTACAC	TTGCAGGCC	CCTAGGCC	GCTCCITTCG	CITTCITTC	3120
3121	TCCTTTCTC	GCCACGTTG	CCGGCTTCC	CCGTCAAGCT	CTAAATCGGG	GGCTCCCTT	AGGGITCCGA	TTTATGTGCTT	3200
3201	TACGGACCT	CGACCCCCAA	AAACTGTATT	AGGGTGTATG	TTACGTTAGT	GGGCCATCGC	CTTGATAGAC	GGTTTTTGC	3280
3281	CCTTTGAAGT	TGGAGTCCAC	GGTCTTTAAT	AGTTGGACTCT	TGTTCCAAAC	CTCAAACAA	CTCAAACCA	TCTGGGTCTA	3360
3361	TCCTTTGAT	TTATAAGGG	TTTGGCGAT	TTGGCCCTAT	TGGTTAAAAA	ATGAGCTGAT	TTAACAAAAA	TTAACGCGA	3440
3441	ATTAATCTG	TGGAATGTGT	GTCAAGTTAG	GTGTGGAAAG	TCCCCAGGCT	CCCCAGCAGG	CAGAAGTATG	CAAAGCATGC	3520
3521	ATCTCAATT	GTCAAGAAC	AGGTGTGGAA	AGTCCCCAGG	CTCCCCAGCA	GGCAGAAAGTA	TGCAAAGCAT	GCATCTCAAT	3600
3601	TAGTCAGCAA	CCATAGTCCC	GCCCCCTAATC	CCGGCCCATC	CGCCCCCTAAC	TCCGCCAGT	TCCGCCATT	CTCCGCCCA	3680
3681	TGGCTGACTA	ATTTTTTTA	TTTATGCGA	GGCCGAGGCC	GCCTCTGCT	GCCTCTGCT	CTGAGCTATT	CCAGAACTG	3760
3761	TTTTGGAGG	CCTAGGCCTT	TGCAAAAAGC	TCCCCGGGAGC	TTGTATATCC	ATTTTGGAT	CTGATCAAGA	GACAGGATGA	3840
3841	GGATGTTTC	GCATGATTGA	ACAAGATGGA	TTGCAAGCGAG	GTTCCTCGGC	CGCTTGGGTG	GAGAGGCTAT	TGGCTATGA	3920
3921	CTGGGACAA	CAGACAATCG	GCTGCTCTGA	TGCCCCGGT	TTCCGGGCTGT	CAGGGCAGGG	GGGCCGGGTT	CTTTTTGTC	4000
4001	AGACCGACCT	GTCCGGTGC	CTGAATGAAC	TGCAAGCGAG	GGCAGGGCGG	CTATGTTG	TGGCAGCGAC	GGGGGGTTCT	4080
4081	TGCGCACTG	TGCTCGACGT	TGTCACGTAA	GGGGGAAAGG	ACTGGCTGCT	ATTGGGGGAA	GTGCGGGGGC	AGGATCTCT	4160
4161	GTCATCTCAC	CTTGTCTCTG	CCGAGAAAAGT	ATCCATCATG	GCTGATGCAA	TGCGGGGGCT	GCATACGCTT	GATCCGGGCTA	4240

4241	CCTGCCATT	CGACCAAA	GCGAACATC	GCATCGAGCG	AGCACGTA	CGGATGGAAG	CCGGTCTTGT	CGATCAGGAT	4320
4321	GATCTGGACG	AAGAGCATCA	GGGGCTCGCG	CCAGCCGAAC	TGTTGCCAG	GCTCAAGGGCG	CGCATGCCCG	ACGGCGAGGA	4400
4401	TCTCGTCGTG	ACCCATGGCG	ATGCCATGGCTT	GCCGAATATC	ATGGGGAAA	ATGGCCGTT	TTCTGGATTTC	ATCGACTGTG	4480
4481	GGCGGCTGGG	TGTGGGGAC	CGCTATCAGG	ACATAGCGTT	GCTACCCGT	GATATTGCTG	AAGAGCTTGG	CGGGGAATGG	4560
4561	GCTGACCGCT	TCCTCGTGC	TTACGGTATC	GCGGTCGCCG	ATTGGAGCG	CATGCGCTTC	TATGCCCTTC	TTGACGAGTT	4640
4641	CTTCTGAGCG	GGACTCTGGG	GTTGAAATG	ACGGACCAAG	CGAGCCCCAA	CCTGCCATCA	CGAGATTTCG	ATTCACCGC	4720
4721	CGCCCTCTAT	GAAAGGTTGG	GCTTCGGAAAT	CGTTTCCGG	GACGCCGGCT	GGATGATCCT	CCAGGCGGGG	GATCTCATGC	4800
4801	TGGAGTCTT	CGCCCAACCCC	AACTTGTTTA	TTCAGCTTA	TAATGGTTAC	AAAATAAGCA	ATAGCATCAC	AAATTACACA	4880
4881	AATAAGCAT	TTTTTCACT	GCATTCTAGT	TGTGGTTGT	CCAAACTCAT	CAATGTATCT	TATCATGTC	GTATACCGTC	4960
4961	GACCTCTAGC	TAGAGCTTGG	CGTAAATCATG	GTCACTAGCTG	TTTCTCTGTG	GAAATTGTTA	TCCGCTCACCA	ATTCACACAA	5040
5041	ACATACGAGC	CGGAAGCATA	AAGGTAAAG	CCTGGGGTGC	CTAATGAGTC	AGCTAACTCA	CATTAA TTGC	GTTCGGCTCA	5120
5121	CTGCCCGCTT	TCCAGCTGGG	AAACCTGTCTG	TGCCAGCTGC	ATTAAATGAAAT	CGGCCAACGC	GGGGGGAGAG	GGGGTTTGGC	5200
5201	TATTGGGGC	TCTTCGGCTT	CCTCGCTCAC	TGACTCTGCTG	CGCTGGTGGC	TTGGGTGGC	GGAGGGGTTA	TCACTCACT	5280
5281	CAAAGGGGTT	AATAACGGTTA	TCCACAGAAAT	CAGGGGATAA	CGCAGGAAAG	AACATGTGAG	CAAAGGGCCA	GCAAAAGGCC	5360
5361	AGGAACCGTA	AAAAGGCCG	GTTGCTGGCG	TTTTTCCATA	GGCTCCGGCC	CCCTGACGAG	CATCACAAA	ATCGACGCTC	5440
5441	AAGTCAGGG	TGGCGAAACC	CGACAGGACT	ATAAAGATAC	CAGGGGTTTC	CCCCCTGAAAG	CTCCCTCTGT	CGCTCTCTGT	5520
5521	TTCGGACCCCT	GGCGCTTAC	GGATACCTGT	CCGCCTTCTT	CCCTTCGGGA	AGCGTGGC	TTTCTCTATAG	CTCACGCTGT	5600
5601	AGGTATCTCA	GTTCGGTGT	GGTGTGTC	TCCAAGCTGG	GCTGTGTGCA	CGAACCCCCC	GTTCAGGCCG	ACGGCTGGC	5680
5681	CTTATCCGGT	AACTATCGTC	TTGAGTCCAA	CCCGGTAAGA	CACGACTTAT	CGCCACTGGC	AGCAGCCACT	GGTAACAGGA	5760
5761	TTAAGCAGGC	GAGGTATGTA	GGGGTGT	CAGAGTTCTT	GAAGTGGTGG	CCTAACTACTG	GCTACACTAG	AAGAACAGTA	5840
5841	TTTGGTATCT	GGGCTCTGCT	GAAGCCAGTT	ACCTTCGGAA	AAAGAGTTGG	TAGCTCTTGA	TCCGGCAAAAC	AAACCACCGC	5920
5921	TGGTAGCGGG	TTTTGGTTT	GCAAGCAGCA	GATTACGGCG	AGAAAAAAAG	GATCTCAAGA	AGATCCCTTTG	ATCTTTCTA	6000
6001	CGGGGTCTGA	CGCTCACTGG	AAAGAAAAAC	CACGTTAAGG	GATTTGGTC	ATGAGATTAT	CAAAAGGAT	CTTCACCTAG	6080
6081	ATCCCTTTAA	ATAAAATG	AAGTTTAA	TCAATCTAAA	GTATATATGA	GTAAAACCTGG	TCTGACAGTT	ACCAATGCTT	6160
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6241	CGATACGGGA	GGGCTTACCA	TCTGGCCCCA	GTGCTGAAT	GATACCGCGA	GACCCACGCT	CACCGGGCTCC	AGATTTATCA	6320
6321	GCAATAAAC	AGCCAGGGG	AAGGGCCGAG	CGCAGAAGTG	GTCTGCAAC	TTTATCCGCC	TCCATCCAGT	CTATAATTG	6400
6401	TTGGGGGAA	GCTAGAGTAA	GTAGTTGGCC	AGTTAATAGT	TTGGCGCAACG	TTGTTGCCAT	TGCTACAGGC	ATCGTGGTGT	6480
6481	CACGCTCGTC	GTTGGTATG	GCTTCATTCA	GCTCGGGTC	CCAAACGATCA	AGGGCAGTTA	CATGATCCCC	CATGTTGTC	6560
6561	AAAAGGGGG	TTAGCTCCCT	CGGCCCTCCG	ATCGTTGTCA	GAAGTAAGT	GGCCGCAAGTG	TTATCACTCA	TGGTTATGGC	6640
6641	AGCACTGCA	ATTTCTCTTA	CTGTCATGCC	ATCCGTAAGA	TGCTTTCTG	TGACTGTGTA	GTACTCAACC	AAGTCATTCT	6720
6721	GAGAATAGT	TATGCCGGCA	CGGAGTGTG	CTTGGCCGGC	GATAATAACG	CGCCACATAG	CAGAACTTTA	CGAAACTTTA	6800
6801	AAAGTGTCTCA	TCATTGGAAA	ACGTTCTTCG	GGGGGAAACAC	TCTCAAGGAT	CTTACCGCTG	TGAGATCCA	GTTCGATGTA	6880
6881	ACCCACTCGT	GCACCCAACT	GATCTTCAGC	ATCTTTTACT	TTACCAAGGG	TTCTGGGTG	AAACTCTATA	CTCTTCCTT	6960
6961	ATGCCGAAA	AAAGGGAAATA	AGGGGACAC	GGAAATGTTG	AAACTCTATA	CTCTTCCTT	TCAATAATTAA	TTGAAGGATT	7040
7041	TATCAGGGTT	ATTGTCAT	GAGGGATAC	ATATTGAAAT	GTATTAGAA	AAAATAACAA	ATAGGGTTT	CGGGCACATT	7120
7121	TCCCCGAAAA	GTGCCACCTG	ACGTC						7145

| 10 | 20 | 30 | 40 | 50 | 60 | 70 | 80 |

Vector sequence pcDNA3.1 (-)mycHisA (UPPERCASE)  
CRT Sequence (*lower case/italic*)  
Sequence of M protein (lower case/bold/underscored)

30401	CGCTGATCAG	CCTCGACTGT	GCCTCTAGT	TGCCAGCCAT	CCCCCTCCCT	GTGCCCTCCCT	TGACCTCTGG	30401
33041	AGGGGCCACT	CCCACTGTC	TTTCTTAATA	AAATGAGGAA	ATGGCATCG	ATTGCTGAG	TAGGTGTCAT	33120
33121	GGGGGGGGT	GGGGCAGGAC	AGCAAGGGG	AGGATTTGGG	AGACAATAGC	AGGCATGCTG	GGGATGCGGT	32000
33201	GCTTCTGAGG	CAGCTGGGGC	TCTAGGGGGT	GGGGCTCCCT	ATCCCCACGC	GCCCTGAGC	GGCGGGGGGG	32800
33281	TGTGGTGGTT	ACGGCGAGCG	TGACCGCTAC	GGGGCTCCCT	GCCCTGAGC	GGGCTCTTTC	CGCTTCTTTC	33600
33361	TCGCACGTT	CGGGGGCTT	CTCTAAATCG	TTAGGGTTC	GGGGCCAT	GGGCTCTTTC	TTAACGGACT	34400
33441	CTCGACCCCA	AAAAGCTTGA	TTAGGGTGAT	GGGCTGAGC	GTGGGCCATC	GGGCTCTTTC	GGCCCTTGGAC	35200
33521	GTTGGAGTCC	ACGTTCTTTA	ATAGGGACT	GGTTCACGTA	GTGGGATAG	ACGGTTTTTC	GCCCTTGGAC	36000
33601	ATTATAAGG	GATTTTGC	ATTGGTAA	CTTGGTCAA	ACTGGAAACA	ACTCAACCC	TATCTGGTC	36800
33681	TGTGAATGT	GTGTCAGTTA	GGGTGGAA	AGTCCCCAGG	CTCCCAGCA	AAATTAACAA	AAATTAACGC	37600
33761	TAGTCAGCAA	CCAGGTGTTG	AAAGTCCCCA	GGCTCCCCAG	CAGGCAAG	GGCAAGGAT	TGAAAGCAT	38400
33841	AACCATAGTC	CCGGCCCTAA	CTCCGCCCCAT	CCGGCCCCCA	ACTCCGCCA	GGGGCCCCCA	TTCTCGGCC	39200
33921	TAATTTTTT	TATTATGCA	GAGGGCAGG	CGGCCCTGTC	CTCTGAGCTA	TTCCAGAAGT	AGTGAGGAGG	37000
34001	GGCTTAGGCT	TTTGCAAA	GCTCCGGGA	GCTTGTATA	CCATTTCGG	ATCTGATCAA	GAGACAGGAT	37800
34081	TCGATGATT	GAACAAGATG	GATTGACCGC	AGGTTCTCG	GGCGCTTGG	TGGAGAGGCT	ATTGGCTAT	38600
34161	AACAGACAAT	CGGGCTGCTT	GATGCCGCG	TGTTCCGGCT	GTCAAGGCG	GGGGCCCCGG	TTCTTTGGT	39400
34241	CTGTCGGGT	CCCTGAATGA	ACTGAGGAC	GAGGCAGGCC	GGCTATCGT	GCTGGCCAGC	ACGGGCGTTC	40200
34321	TGTGTCGAC	GTGTCACTG	AAGGGGAAG	GGACTGGCTG	CTATTGGGG	AGGTGGGGGG	GCAGGATCTC	41000
34401	ACCTTGCTCC	TGCCCAGAAA	GTATCCATCA	TGGCTGATGC	AATGCGGGG	CTGCATACGC	TACCTGGCCA	41800
34481	TTCGACCCACC	AAGCAGAAA	TGGCATCGAG	GAGGACCTA	CTCGGATGGA	AGGCGGTCTT	GTGATCAGG	42400
34561	CGAAGAGCAT	CAGGGGCTG	CGCCAGCCGA	ACTGTTGCC	AGGCTCAAGG	CGAGGGGAG	CTTGTGAGT	43200
34641	TGACCATGG	CGATGCCTG	TTGCGGAATA	TCATGGTGA	AAATGGCCG	GGGGATCTCAT	CTGTCACTTC	44000
34721	GGTGTGGGG	ACCGCTATCA	GGACATAGCG	TGGGTCTACC	GTGATATTGC	TGAAGAGCCTT	GGCGGGAAT	44800
34801	CITTCCTCGTG	CITTAACGTTA	TGGCCGCTCC	CGATTCGAG	CGCATCGCT	TCTATCGCC	TCFTGACGAG	45600
34881	CGGGACTCTG	GGGGACTGAA	TGACCGACCA	AGGGAGCCC	AACTGCCAT	CACGAGATTI	CGATTCACC	46400
34961	ATGAAAGGTT	GGGCTTCGGA	ATCGTTTCC	GGGACGGCGG	CTCCAGGGCG	TTTCTGGAT	TCATGACTG	47200
35041	TTCGCCACC	CCAACCTGGT	TATTCAGCT	TATAATGGTT	ACAATAAAG	CAATAGCATC	GGGCTGACCG	48000
35121	ATTTTTTCA	CTGGCATTCTA	GTGGGGTTT	GTCCAAACTC	ATCAATGTAT	CITTCATGT	TCTTCTGAG	48800
35201	GCTAGAGCTT	GGCGTAATCA	TGGTCATAGC	TGTTTCCTGT	GTGAAAATTG	TATCCGCTCA	CGATTCCACA	49600
35281	GCCGGAAGCA	TAAAGTGTAA	AGCCCTGGGT	GGCTTAATGAG	TGAGCTAAC	CACATTAAT	GGCTTGGCGT	50400
35361	TTTCAGTCG	GGAAAACCTGT	CGTGGCAGCT	GCATTAATGAG	ATCGGCAAC	GGGGGGGAG	AGGGGGTTTG	51200
35441	GCTCTTCGGC	TTCCCTCGCTC	ACTGACTCGC	TGGCTCTGGT	CGTTGGCTG	CGGGAGCGGG	TATCAGCTCA	52000
35521	GTAATACGGT	TATCCACAGA	ATCAGGGGT	AACGGAGGAA	AGAACATGTC	AGCAGGAGGG	CAGAAAAGGC	52800
35601	TAAAAGGCC	GGGTTGCTGG	CGTGTGCTGG	GGGGCTCCCT	CCCCCTGAGC	ATCGCCACAA	AAATGACGC	53600
35681	GGTGGCAGAA	CCCCGACAGGA	CTATAAAGAT	ACCAGGGCTT	TCCCCCTGGA	AGCTCCCTCG	CGTATGGCTC	54400
35761	CTGCGCTTA	CCGGATACTT	GTCCGGCTTT	GAAGGGTGGC	CGTGGCTGG	CGTTTCTCAT	AGCTCACGCT	55200
35841	CITGGTGG	TATCCACAGA	ATCAGGGGT	AACGGAGGAA	CCCCCTGAGC	AGAACATGTC	GTAGGTATCT	58400
35921	GTAACTATCG	TCTTGTAGTC	AAACCCGGTAA	CGTGTGCTGG	CGTCCAAAGG	CCAGGAACCC	CGACGGCTGC	59200
36001	GCGAGGTATG	TAGGGGGTGC	TACAGAGTT	TTGAAGGTGT	GGCCCTAACTA	CGGCTACACT	TAAAGAACAG	60000
36081	CTGCGCTTG	CTGAAGGCCAG	TTACCTTGG	AAAAAGAGTT	GGTAAGCTCTT	GGTGGGACAA	ACAAACACC	60800
36161	GTGGGGT	CAGTGGCAAG	TGTTGGGGTTT	GGGGCTGGTGT	CACGAACCCC	CCAGGAACCC	CGCTTATCCG	62400
36241	TCTGACGCTC	AGTGGAAACGA	AAACTCACGT	GACACGACTT	ATCGCCACTG	AGGATCTTCA	CCTAGATCTCT	63200
36321	TITAAATTAA	AAATGAAGTT	TAAAGGATT	CTAAAGTATA	TATGAGTAA	CAGTACCAA	TGCTTAATCA	64000
36401	GTGAGGCACC	TATCTCAGG	ATCTGCTAT	TTCGTTTCA	CATAGTTGCC	TCGTTAGAT	AACTACGATA	64800

6481	CGGGAGGGCT	TACCATCTGG	CCCAGTGCT	GCAATGATA	CGCGAGACCC	ACGGTACCC	GCTCCAGATT	TATCAGGAAT	6560	
6561	AAACCAAGCCA	GCGGAAGGG	CGAGGCCAG	AAGTGGTCT	GAAACTTTAT	CCGCCTCCAT	CCAGTCTATT	AATTGTTGCC	6640	
6641	GGGAAGCTAG	AGTAAGTAGT	TGCCAGTTA	ATAGTTGCG	CAACGTTGTT	GCCATTGCTA	CAGGCATCGT	GGTGTCAACGC	6720	
6721	TGGTCGTTG	GTATGGCTTC	ATTAGCTCC	GGTCCAAAC	GATCAAGGGG	AGTTACATGA	TCCCCATGT	TGTGCAAAAA	6800	
5	6801	AGCGGTTAGC	TCCTCGGTC	CTCGATCGT	TGTAGAAGT	AAGTTGGCCG	CAGTGTATC	ACTCATGGTT	ATGGCAGCAC	6880
6881	TGCAATAATT	TCTTAACTGTC	ATGCCATCCG	TAAGATGCTT	TTCTGTGACT	GGTGAGTACT	CAACCAAGTC	ATTCTGAGAA	6960	
6961	TAGTGTATGC	GGGACCCGAG	TTGCTCTTGC	CGGGGTCAA	TACGGGATAA	TACCGGCCA	CATAGCAGAA	CTTAAAGT	7040	
7041	GCTCATCATT	GGAAAACGTT	CTTCGGGGCG	AAAACCTCA	AGGATCTTAC	CGCTGTGAG	ATCCAGTTCG	ATGTAACCCA	7120	
7121	CTCGTGCACC	CAACTGATCT	TCAGCATCTT	TTACTTTCAC	CAGCGTTCT	GGGTGAGCAA	AAACAGGAAG	GCAAAATGCC	7200	
10	7201	GCAAAAAAGG	GAATAAGGGC	GACACGGAA	TGTTGAATAC	TCATACTCTT	CCTTTTCAA	TATTATTGAA	GCATTATCA	7280
7281	GGGTTATTGT	CTCATGAGGG	GATACATATT	TGAATGTATT	TAGAAAATA	AACAAATAAGG	GGTTCCGGCG	ACATTTCCCC	7360	
7361	GAAAAGTGCC	ACCTGACGTC							7380	

In the DNA constructs of the present invention, the above SARS-CoV proteins may be substituted by homologues or analogues thereof from any viral isolate or strain, or with a sequence that has conservative substitutions such that the protein maintain their immunogenicity and antigenicity when administered in the form of a nucleic acid composition or polypeptide. In view of the information provided above and in the examples, it is within the skill of the art, without undue experimentation, to combine various SARS-CoV proteins or fragments thereof with a CRT sequence, preferably a human CRT sequence, or a functional variant or fragment thereof that enhances immunogenicity, or the sequence of another endoplasmic reticulum chaperone polypeptide that has similar activity to CRT, to generate a composition that is useful, as, *e.g.*, a chimeric nucleic acid immunogen or vaccine to enhance immunity to a linked antigenic peptide or polypeptide.

Table 2 below shows nucleotide base differences among the TW-1, TOR-2, HKU-39849, CUHK-W1, and the Urbani sequences of SARS-CoV

TABLE 1

Base position	VIRAL ISOLATE/STRAIN					Residue change*
	TW-1	TOR-2	HKU-39849	CUHK-W1	Urbani	
2,601	T	T	C	T	T	Val/Val
3,165	G	A	A	A	A	Ser/Ser
7,746	G	G	T	T	G	Pro/Pro
7,919	C	C	C	C	T	Ala/Val
9,404	T	T	C	C	T	Val/Ala
9,479	T	T	C	C	T	Val/Ala
16,622	C	C	C	C	T	Ala/Ala
17,564	T	T	G	G	T	Asp/Glu
17,846	C	C	T	T	C	Arg/Arg
19,064	A	A	G	G	G	Glu/Glu
21,721	G	G	A	A	G	Gly/Asp
22,222	T	T	C	C	T	Ile/Thr
23,220	T	G	T	T	T	Ser/Ala
24,872	T	T	T	T	C	Leu/Leu
25,298	G	A	G	G	G	Gly/Arg
26867	T	T	T	T	C	Ser/Pro
27,827	T	T	C	C	T	Cys/Arg

\* Indicates a base difference resulting in an amino acid change between TW1 and Urbani.

Techniques for the manipulation of nucleic acids, such as, *e.g.*, generating mutations in sequences, subcloning, labeling probes, sequencing, hybridization and the like are well described in the scientific and patent literature. See, *e.g.*, Sambrook, ed., *MOLECULAR CLONING: A LABORATORY MANUAL* (2ND ED.), Vols. 1-3, Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory, (1989); *CURRENT PROTOCOLS IN MOLECULAR BIOLOGY*, Ausubel, ed. John Wiley & Sons, Inc., New York (1997);

*LABORATORY TECHNIQUES IN BIOCHEMISTRY AND MOLECULAR BIOLOGY: HYBRIDIZATION WITH NUCLEIC ACID PROBES*, Part I. Tijssen, ed. Elsevier, N.Y. (1993).

Nucleic acids, vectors, capsids, polypeptides, and the like can be analyzed and quantified by any of a number of general means well known to those of skill in the art. These include, *e.g.*, analytical biochemical methods such as NMR, spectrophotometry, radiography, electrophoresis, capillary electrophoresis, high performance liquid chromatography (HPLC), thin layer chromatography (TLC), and hyperdiffusion chromatography, various immunological methods, *e.g.* fluid or gel precipitin reactions, immunodiffusion, immuno-electrophoresis, radioimmunoassays (RIAs), enzyme-linked immunosorbent assays (ELISAs), immuno-fluorescent assays, Southern analysis, Northern analysis, dot-blot analysis, gel electrophoresis (*e.g.*, SDS-PAGE), RT-PCR, quantitative PCR, other nucleic acid or target or signal amplification methods, radiolabeling, scintillation counting, and affinity chromatography.

#### Amplification of Nucleic Acids

Oligonucleotide primers can be used to amplify nucleic acids to generate fusion protein coding sequences used to practice the invention, to monitor levels of vaccine after *in vivo* administration (*e.g.*, levels of a plasmid or virus), to confirm the presence and phenotype of activated CTLs, and the like. The skilled artisan can select and design suitable oligonucleotide amplification primers using known sequences, *e.g.*, SEQ ID NO:1. Amplification methods are also well known in the art, and include, *e.g.*, polymerase chain reaction, PCR (*PCR Protocols, A Guide to Methods and Applications*, ed. Innis, Academic Press, N.Y. (1990) and *PCR Strategies* (1995), ed. Innis, Academic Press, Inc., N.Y., ligase chain reaction (LCR) (Wu (1989) *Genomics* 4:560; Landegren (1988) *Science* 241:1077; Barringer (1990) *Gene* 89:117); transcription amplification (Kwoh (1989) *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 86:1173); and, self-sustained sequence replication (Guatelli (1990) *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 87:1874); Q $\beta$  replicase amplification (Smith (1997) *J. Clin. Microbiol.* 35:1477-1491; Burg (1996) *Mol. Cell. Probes* 10:257-271) and other RNA polymerase mediated techniques (NASBA, Cangene, Mississauga, Ontario; Berger (1987) *Meth. Enzymol.* 152:307-316; U.S. Patent Nos. 4,683,195 and 4,683,202; Sooknanan (1995) *Biotechnology* 13:563-564).

#### Cloning and construction of expression cassettes

Expression cassettes, including plasmids, recombinant viruses (*e.g.*, RNA viruses like the replicons described below) and other vectors encoding the fusion proteins described herein are used to express these polypeptides *in vitro* and *in vivo*. Recombinant nucleic acids are expressed

by a variety of conventional techniques (Roberts (1987) *Nature* 328:731; Schneider (1995) *Protein Expr. Purif.* 6435:10; Sambrook, *supra* Tijssen, *supra*; Ausubel, *supra*). Plasmids, vectors, *etc.*, can be isolated from natural sources, obtained from such sources as ATCC or GenBank libraries, or prepared by synthetic or recombinant methods.

The nucleic acids used to practice the invention can be stably or transiently expressed in cells such as episomal expression systems. Selection markers can be incorporated to confer a selectable phenotype on transformed cells. For example, selection markers can code for episomal maintenance and replication such that integration into the host genome is not required. For example, the marker may encode antibiotic resistance, *e.g.*, chloramphenicol, kanamycin, G418, bleomycin, hygromycin) to permit selection of those cells transformed with the desired DNA sequences (Blondelet- Rouault (1997) *Gene* 190:315-317; Aubrecht (1997) *J. Pharmacol. Exp. Ther.* 281:992-997).

#### In Vivo Nucleic Acid Administration

Preferred methods of administration are exemplified herein and are well-known in the art. In one embodiment, a nucleic acid encoding a CRT-SARS peptide epitope chimeric polypeptide are cloned into expression cassettes such as plasmids or other vectors, viruses that can transfect or infect cells *in vitro*, *ex vivo* and/or *in vivo*. A number of delivery approaches are known, including lipid or liposome based gene delivery (Mannino (1988) *BioTechniques* 6:682-691; U.S. Pat No. 5,279,833), replication-defective retroviral vectors with desired exogenous sequence as part of the retroviral genome (Miller (1990) *Mol. Cell. Biol.* 10:4239; Kolberg (1992) *J. NIH Res.* 4:43; Cornetta (1991) *Hum. Gene Ther.* 2: 215; Zhang (1996) *Cancer Metastasis Rev.* 15:385-401; Anderson, *Science* (1992) 256: 808-813; Nabel (1993) *TIBTECH* 11: 211-217; Mitani (1993) *TIBTECH* 11: 162-166; Mulligan (1993) *Science* 260A:926-932; Dillon (1993) *TIBTECH* 11: 167-175; Miller (1992) *Nature* 357: 455-460).

Expression cassettes can also be derived from viral genomes. Vectors which may be employed include recombinantly modified enveloped or non-enveloped DNA and RNA viruses, examples of which are baculoviridae, parvoviridae, picornaviridae, herpesviridae, poxviridae, adenoviridae, picornaviridae or alphaviridae. Chimeric vectors may also be employed which exploit advantageous merits of each of the parent vector properties (Feng (1997) *Nature Biotechnology* 15:866-870). Such viral genomes may be modified by recombinant DNA techniques to include the gene of interest and may be engineered to be replication-deficient, conditionally replicating or replication-competent. Vectors can be derived from adenoviral,

adeno-associated viral or retroviral genomes. Retroviral vectors can include those based upon murine leukemia virus (MuLV), gibbon ape leukemia virus (GaLV), simian immunodeficiency virus (SIV), human immunodeficiency virus (HIV), and combinations thereof (Buchscher (1992) *J. Virol.* 66:2731-2739; Johann (1992) *J. Virol.* 66:1635-1640 (1992); Sommerfelt (1990) *Virol.* 176:58-59; Wilson (1989) *J. Virol.* 63:2374-2378; Miller (1991) *J. Virol.* 65:2220-2224. Adeno-associated virus (AAV)-based vectors can transduce cells for the *in vitro* production of nucleic acids and peptides, and be used in *in vivo* and *ex vivo* therapy procedures (Okada (1996) *Gene Ther.* 3:957-964; West (1987) *Virology* 160:38-47; Carter (1989) U.S. Patent No. 4,797,368; Carter *et al.* WO 93/24641 (1993); Kotin (1994) *Human Gene Therapy* 5:793-801; Muzyczka (1994) *J. Clin. Invest.* 94:1351).

*In vivo administration using self-replicating RNA replicons*

In addition to the above-described expression vectors and recombinant viruses, self-replicating RNA replicons can also be used to infect cells or tissues or whole organisms with a fusion protein-expressing nucleic acids of the invention. Thus, the invention also incorporates RNA viruses, including alphavirus genome RNAs such as from Sindbis virus, Semliki Forest virus, Venezuelan equine encephalitis virus, and the like, that have been engineered to allow expression of heterologous RNAs and proteins. High levels of expression of heterologous sequences such as the fusion polypeptides of the invention, are achieved when the viral structural genes are replaced by the heterologous coding sequences.

These recombinant RNAs are self-replicating ("replicons") and can be introduced into cells as naked RNA or DNA. However, they require *trans* complementation to be packaged and released from cells as infectious virion particles. The defective helper RNAs contain the *cis*-acting sequences required for replication as well as an RNA promoter which drives expression of open reading frames. In cells co-transfected with both the replicon and defective helper RNAs, viral nonstructural proteins translated from the replicon RNA allow replication and transcription of the defective helper RNA to produce the virion's structural proteins (Bredenbeek (1993) *J. Virol.* 67:6439-6446).

RNA replicon vaccines may be derived from alphavirus vectors, such as Sindbis virus (family *Togaviridae*) (Xiong (1989) *Science* 243:1188-1191), Semliki Forest virus (Ying (1999) *Nat. Med.* 5:823-827) or Venezuelan equine encephalitis virus (Pushko (1997) *Virology* 239:389-401) vectors. These vaccines are self-replicating and self-limiting and may be administered as either RNA or DNA, which is then transcribed into RNA replicons in

transfected cells or *in vivo* (Berglund (1998) *Nat. Biotechnol.* 16:562-565). Self-replicating RNA infects a diverse range of cell types and allows the expression of the antigen of interest at high levels (Huang (1996) *Curr. Opin. Biotechnol.* 7:531-535). Additionally, self-replicating RNA eventually causes lysis of transfected cells because viral replication is toxic to infected host cells (Frolov (1996) *J. Virol.* 70:1182-1190). These vectors therefore do not raise the concern associated with naked DNA vaccines of integration into the host genome. In one embodiment, the self-replicating RNA replicon comprises a Sindbis virus self-replicating RNA vector SINrep5, as described in detail by Bredenbeek, *supra* and Herrmann (1998) *Biochem. Biophys. Res. Commun.* 253:524-531.

### **Polypeptides**

In other embodiments, the invention is directed to an isolated or recombinant polypeptide comprising at least two domains, wherein the first domain comprises a calreticulin (CRT) polypeptide; and, wherein the second domain comprises an MHC class I-binding peptide epitope of a SARS protein that is antigenic such that an immune response directed against such an epitope leads to any type of protective or prophylactic or therapeutic immunity/against the virus. As noted above, the terms "polypeptide," "protein," and "peptide," referring to polypeptides including the CRT, fragments of CRT that bind peptides, and MHC class I-binding peptide epitopes, SARS polypeptides, such as the S, E, M and N proteins to practice the invention. These proteins are disclosed in more detail, including amino acid sequence and encoding nucleic acid sequences, above. The composition of the invention also include "analogues," or "conservative variants" and "mimetics" or "peptidomimetics" with structures and activity that substantially correspond to CRT and SARS protein or epitope(s) thereof. Thus, the terms "conservative variant" or "analogue" or "mimetic" also refer to a polypeptide or peptide which has a modified amino acid sequence, such that the change(s) do not substantially alter the polypeptide's (the conservative variant's) structure and/or activity (ability to bind to "antigenic" peptides, to stimulate an immune response). These include conservatively modified variations of an amino acid sequence, *i.e.*, amino acid substitutions, additions or deletions of those residues that are not critical for protein activity, or substitution of amino acids with residues having similar properties (acidic, basic, positively or negatively charged, polar or non-polar, *etc.*) such that the substitutions of even critical amino acids does not substantially alter structure and/or activity. Conservative substitution tables providing functionally similar amino acids are well known in the art. For example, one exemplary guideline to select conservative substitutions

includes (original residue/substitution): Ala/Gly or Ser; Arg/ Lys; Asn/ Gln or His; Asp/Glu; Cys/Ser; Gln/Asn; Gly/Asp; Gly/Ala or Pro; His/Asn or Gln; Ile/Leu or Val; Leu/Ile or Val; Lys/Arg or Gln or Glu; Met/Leu or Tyr or Ile; Phe/Met or Leu or Tyr; Ser/Thr; Thr/Ser; Trp/Tyr; Tyr/Trp or Phe; Val/Ile or Leu.

An alternative exemplary guideline uses the groups shown in the Table below. For a detailed description of protein chemistry and structure, see Schulz, GE *et al.*, *Principles of Protein Structure*, Springer-Verlag, New York, 1978, and Creighton, T.E., *Proteins: Structure and Molecular Properties*, W.H. Freeman & Co., San Francisco, 1983, which are hereby incorporated by reference. The types of substitutions that may be made in the polypeptides of this invention may be based on analysis of the frequencies of amino acid changes between a homologous protein of different species, defined herein as exchanges within one of the following five groups:

1	Small aliphatic, nonpolar or slightly polar residues	Ala, Ser, Thr (Pro, Gly);
2	Polar, negatively charged residues and their amides	Asp, Asn, Glu, Gln;
3	Polar, positively charged residues	His, Arg, Lys;
4	Large aliphatic, nonpolar residues	Met, Leu, Ile, Val (Cys)
5	Large aromatic residues	Phe, Tyr, Trp.

The three amino acid residues in parentheses above have special roles in protein architecture. Gly is the only residue lacking a side chain and thus imparts flexibility to the chain. Pro, because of its unusual geometry, tightly constrains the chain. Cys can participate in disulfide bond formation, which is important in protein folding.

More substantial changes in biochemical, functional (or immunological) properties are made by selecting substitutions that are less conservative, such as between, rather than within, the above five groups. Such changes will differ more significantly in their effect on maintaining (a) the structure of the peptide backbone in the area of the substitution, for example, as a sheet or helical conformation, (b) the charge or hydrophobicity of the molecule at the target site, or (c) the bulk of the side chain. Examples of such substitutions are (i) substitution of Gly and/or Pro by another amino acid or deletion or insertion of Gly or Pro; (ii) substitution of a hydrophilic residue, *e.g.*, Ser or Thr, for (or by) a hydrophobic residue, *e.g.*, Leu, Ile, Phe, Val or Ala; (iii) substitution of a Cys residue for (or by) any other residue; (iv) substitution of a residue having an electropositive side chain, *e.g.*, Lys, Arg or His, for (or by) a residue having an

electronegative charge, *e.g.*, Glu or Asp; or (v) substitution of a residue having a bulky side chain, *e.g.*, Phe, for (or by) a residue not having such a side chain, *e.g.*, Gly.

One of skill in the art will appreciate that the above-identified substitutions are not the only possible conservative substitutions. For example, for some purposes, all charged amino acids may be considered conservative substitutions for each other whether they are positive or negative. Individual substitutions, deletions or additions that alter, add or delete a single amino acid or a small percentage of amino acids in an encoded sequence can also be considered to yield “conservatively modified variants.”

The terms “mimetic” and “peptidomimetic” refer to a synthetic chemical compound that has the necessary structural and/or functional characteristics of a peptide that permits use in the methods of the invention, such as mimicking CRT in interaction with peptides and MHC class I-proteins). The mimetic can be either entirely composed of synthetic, non-natural analogues of amino acids, or, is a combination of partly natural amino acids and partly non-natural analogues. The mimetic can also incorporate any amount of natural amino acid conservative substitutions as long as such substitutions also do not substantially alter the mimetics’ structure and/or activity. As with conservative variants, routine experimentation will determine whether a mimetic is within the scope of the invention, that its stereochemical structure and/or function is not substantially altered. Peptide mimetics can contain any combination of “non-natural” structural components, typically from three groups: (a) residue linkage groups other than the natural amide bond (“peptide bond”); (b) non-natural residues in place of naturally occurring amino acids; or (c) residues which induce or stabilize a secondary structure, *e.g.*, a  $\beta$  turn,  $\gamma$  turn,  $\beta$  sheet, or  $\alpha$  helix conformation. A polypeptide can be characterized as a mimetic when all or some of its residues are joined by chemical bonds other than peptide bonds. Individual peptidomimetic residues can be joined by peptide bonds, other chemical bonds or coupling means, such as glutaraldehyde, N-hydroxysuccinimide esters, bifunctional maleimides, N,N'-dicyclohexylcarbodiimide (DCC) or N,N'-diisopropylcarbodiimide (DIC). Linking groups that are alternatives to peptide bonds include, ketomethylene (-C(=O)-CH<sub>2</sub>- for -C(=O)-NH-), aminomethylene (CH<sub>2</sub>-NH), ethylene, olefin (CH=CH), ether (CH<sub>2</sub>-O), thioether (CH<sub>2</sub>-S), tetrazole (CN<sub>4</sub>-), thiazole, retroamide, thioamide, or ester (Spatola (1983) in *Chemistry and Biochemistry of Amino Acids, Peptides and Proteins*, Vol. 7, pp 267-357, *Peptide Backbone Modifications*, Marcel Dekker, NY).

The structure of the polypeptides, peptides, other functional derivatives, including mimetics of the present invention are preferably based on structure and amino acid sequence of CRT, preferably human CRT (SEQ ID NO:2, disclosed above) or a SARS-CoV protein such as S, E, M or N as disclosed herein for two viral isolates.

Individual synthetic residues and polypeptides incorporating mimetics can be synthesized using a variety of procedures and methodologies well known in the art, *e.g.*, *Organic Syntheses Collective Volumes*, Gilman *et al.* (eds) John Wiley & Sons, Inc., NY. Polypeptides incorporating mimetics can also be made using solid phase synthetic procedures (*e.g.*, U.S. Pat. No. 5,422,426). Peptides and peptide mimetics of the invention can also be synthesized using combinatorial methodologies. Various techniques for generation of peptide and peptidomimetic libraries are well known *e.g.*, multipin, tea bag, and split-couple-mix techniques (al-Obeidi (1998) *Mol. Biotechnol.* 9:205-223; Hruby (1997) *Curr. Opin. Chem. Biol.* 1:114-119; Ostergaard (1997) *Mol. Divers.* 3:17-27; Ostresh (1996) *Methods Enzymol.* 267:220-234). Modified polypeptide and peptides can be further produced by chemical modification (Belousov (1997) *Nucleic Acids Res.* 25:3440-3444; Frenkel (1995) *Free Radic. Biol. Med.* 19:373-380; Blommers (1994) *Biochemistry* 33:7886-7896).

The peptides can also be synthesized, whole or in part, using conventional chemical synthesis (Caruthers (1980) *Nucleic Acids Res. Symp. Ser.* 215-223; Horn (1980) *Nucleic Acids Res. Symp. Ser.* 225-232; Banga, A.K., *Therapeutic Peptides and Proteins, Formulation, Processing and Delivery Systems* (1995) Technomic Publishing Co., Lancaster, PA. For example, peptide synthesis can be performed using various solid-phase techniques (Roberge (1995) *Science* 269:202; Merrifield (1997) *Methods Enzymol.* 289:3-13) and automated synthesis, *e.g.*, using the ABI 431A Peptide Synthesizer (Perkin Elmer) in accordance with the manufacturer' instructions.

In one embodiment of the invention, peptide-binding fragments or "sub-sequences" of CRT are used. In another embodiment, other peptides that bind to MHC proteins, preferably MHC Class I proteins, are used. Such peptides can be derived from any polypeptide, particularly, from a known pathogen, or it can be entirely synthetic). Methods for determining whether, and to what extent, a peptide binds to a CRT or a CRT fragment, or an MHC protein are routine in the art (Jensen (1999) *Immunol. Rev.* 172:229-238; Zhang (1998) *J. Mol. Biol.* 281:929-947; Morgan (1997) *Protein Sci.* 6:1771-1773; Fugger (1996) *Mol. Med.* 2:181-188;

Sette (1994) *Mol. Immunol.* 31:813-822; Elvin (1993) *J. Immunol. Meth.* 158:161-171; U.S. Patent Nos. 6,048,530; 6,037,135; 6,033,669; 6,007,820).

### **Formulation and Administration of Pharmaceutical or Immunological Compositions**

In various embodiments of the invention, polypeptides, nucleic acids, expression cassettes, cells, and particles, are administered to an individual as pharmacological compositions in amounts sufficient to induce an antigen-specific immune response (*e.g.*, a CTL response, see Examples, below) in the individual.

Pharmaceutically acceptable carriers and formulations for nucleic acids, peptides and polypeptides are known to the skilled artisan and are described in detail in the scientific and patent literature, see *e.g.*, the latest edition of Remington's Pharmaceutical Science, Mack Publishing Company, Easton, PA ("Remington's"); Banga; Putney (1998) *Nat. Biotechnol.* 16:153-157; Patton (1998) *Biotechniques* 16:141-143; Edwards (1997) *Science* 276: 1868-1871; U.S. Patent Nos. 5,780,431; 5,770,700; 5,770,201.

The nucleic acids and polypeptides used in the methods of the invention can be delivered alone or as pharmaceutical compositions by any means known in the art, *e.g.*, systemically, regionally, or locally; by intraarterial, intrathecal (IT), intravenous (IV), parenteral, intra-pleural cavity, topical, oral, or local administration, as subcutaneous, intra-tracheal (*e.g.*, by aerosol) or transmucosal (*e.g.*, buccal, bladder, vaginal, uterine, rectal, nasal mucosa). Actual methods for delivering compositions will be known or apparent to those skilled in the art and are described in detail in the scientific and patent literature, see *e.g.*, Remington's.

The pharmaceutical compositions can be administered by any protocol and in a variety of unit dosage forms depending upon the method and route and frequency of administration, whether other drugs are being administered, the individual's response, and the like. Dosages for typical nucleic acid, peptide and polypeptide pharmaceutical compositions are well known to those of skill in the art. Such dosages may be adjusted depending on a variety of factors, *e.g.*, the initial responses (*e.g.*, number and activity of CTLs induced, tumor shrinkage, anti-viral activity measured as lysis of virus-infected cells or reduction of virus titer, and the like), the particular therapeutic context, patient health and tolerance. The amount of pharmaceutical composition adequate to induce the desired response is defined as a "therapeutically effective dose." The dosage schedule and amounts effective for this use, *i.e.*, the "dosing regimen," will depend upon a variety of factors, including, *e.g.*, the diseases or conditions to be treated or

prevented by the immunization, the general state of the patient's health, the patient's physical status, age, pharmaceutical formulation and concentration of pharmaceutical composition, and the like. The dosage regimen also takes into consideration pharmacokinetics, *i.e.*, the pharmaceutical composition's rate of absorption, bioavailability, metabolism, clearance, and the like (Remington). Dosages can be determined empirically, *e.g.*, by assessing the abatement or amelioration of symptoms, or, by objective criteria, *e.g.*, measuring levels of antigen-specific CTLs. As noted above, a single or multiple administrations can be administered depending on the dosage and frequency as required and tolerated by the patient. The pharmaceutical compositions can be administered alone or in conjunction with other therapeutic treatments, or, as prophylactic immunization.

#### *Ex vivo treatment and re-administration of APCs*

In various embodiments of the invention, the nucleic acids and polypeptides of the invention are introduced into the individual by *ex vivo* treatment of antigen presenting cells (APCs), followed by administration of the manipulated APCs. In one embodiment, APCs are transduced (transfected) or infected with fusion protein-encoding nucleic acids of the invention; afterwards, the APCs are administered to the individual. In another embodiment, the APCs are stimulated with fusion proteins of the invention (purified or as a cell lysate from cells transfected and expressing a recombinant fusion protein *in vivo*). Afterward this "pulsing, the APCs are administered to the individual.

The fusion proteins can be in any form, *e.g.*, as purified or synthetic polypeptides, as crude cell lysates (from transfected cells making recombinant fusion protein), and the like. The APC can be an MHC-matched cell (a tissue-typed cell). The APC can be a tissue-cultured cell or it can be an APC isolated from the individual to be treated and re-administered after *ex vivo* stimulation. Any APC can be used, as described above. Methods of isolating APCs, *ex vivo* treatment in culture, and re-administration are well known in the art (U.S. Patent Nos. 5,192,537; 5,665,350; 5,728,388; 5,888,705; 5,962,320; 6,017,527; 6,027,488).

#### **Kits**

The invention provides kits that contain the pharmaceutical or immunogenic compositions of the invention, as described above, to practice the methods of the invention. In alternative embodiments, the kits can contain recombinant or synthetic chimeric polypeptides comprising a first domain comprising an ER chaperone polypeptide and a second domain comprising an antigenic peptide of the SARS CoV, *e.g.*, a CRT-Class I-binding peptide epitope

fusion protein; or, the nucleic acids encoding them, *e.g.*, in the form of naked DNA (*e.g.*, plasmids), viruses (*e.g.* alphavirus-derived “replicons” including Sindbis virus replicons) and the like. The kit can contain instructional material teaching methodologies, *e.g.*, means to administer the compositions used to practice the invention, means to inject or infect cells or patients or animals with the nucleic acids or polypeptides of the invention, means to monitor the resultant immune response and assess the reaction of the individual to which the compositions have been administered, and the like.

It is understood that the examples and embodiments described herein are for illustrative purposes only and that various modifications or changes in light thereof will be suggested to persons skilled in the art and are to be included within the spirit and purview of this application and scope of the appended claims.

## EXAMPLES

The following examples are offered to illustrate, but not to limit the claimed invention.

### EXAMPLE 1

#### DNA Vaccines Targeting the Nucleocapsid Protein of SARS-CoV

This Example is built upon the prior discovery of the present inventors that DNA vaccination with antigen linked to calreticulin (CRT) dramatically enhances MHC class I presentation of a linked antigen to CD8<sup>+</sup> T cells. In this study, they employed a CRT-based enhancement strategy to create effective DNA vaccines using SARS-CoV nucleocapsid (N) protein as a target antigen. Vaccination with naked CRT/N DNA generated the most potent N-specific humoral and T cell-mediated immune responses in vaccinated C57BL/6 mice among all of the DNA constructs compared here. Animals vaccinated with CRT/N DNA were capable of significantly reducing the titer of challenging vaccinia expressing the N protein of the SARS virus. These results show that a DNA composition encoding CRT linked to a SARS-CoV antigen N can generate strong N-specific humoral and cellular immunity that can control infection with SARS-CoV.

### Materials and Methods

#### Plasmid DNA Constructs and DNA Preparation

The current study employed the mammalian expression vector, pcDNA3.1/myc-His (-) (Invitrogen, Carlsbad, CA). For the generation of pcDNA3-N-myc, the DNA fragment encoding SARS-Co V nucleocapsid was amplified with PCR using a set of primers:

5' -AAAGAATTCTGCTGATAATGGACCCCAATC-3' , SEQ ID NO:97

5' -TTTGGTACCTGCCTGAGTTGAATCAGCAGA-3' SEQ ID NO:98

and pGEX-1-NC-G3 (Huang, LR *et al.*, 2004, *J Med Virol.* 73:338-346) as a template. The amplified product was further cloned into the EcoRI/KpnI sites of pcDNA3.1/myc-His (-) vector. To generate pcDNA3-CRT-myc, CRT DNA segment was isolated from pcDNA3-CRT (Cheng, W.-F. *et al.*, 2001, *J. Clinical Invest.* 108:669-678) and cloned into the XhoI/EcoRI sites of pcDNA3.1/myc-His (-). For the generation of pcDNA3-CRT/N-myc, the amplified N DNA was cloned into the EcoRI/KpnI sites of pcDNA3-CRT-myc. The accuracy of these constructs was confirmed by DNA sequencing. The DNA was amplified in *E. coli* DH5 $\alpha$  and purified as described previously (Chen, C.-H. *et al.*, 2000, *Cancer Research* 60:1035-1042; Wu *et al.*, PCT Publication WO 01/29233).

#### **Generation of Bacteria-Derived SARS-CoV N Protein**

cDNA encoding SARS nucleocapsid protein was generated by reverse transcription of SARS coronavirus TW1 (18) (Hsueh, PR, 2003, *Emerg Infect Dis* 9:1163-1167;) (accession no. YA291451) using Superscript II (Invitrogen, Carlsbad, CA) followed by amplification using platinum *Taq* DNA polymerase (Invitrogen, Carlsbad, CA) as described previously (Huang *et al.*, *supra*). The oligonucleotide primers for SARS-CoV N protein were

5' -ATGTCTGATAATGGACCCCA-3' (forward, nt28120-nt28139) SEQ ID NO:99; and

5' -TTATGCCTGAGTTGAATCAG-3' (reversed, nt29369-nt29388). SEQ ID NO:100

The DNA fragment encoding N protein was cloned into pGEX-1 plasmid (Amersham Pharmacia Biotech, Little Chalfont, England) to generate pGEX-1-NC-G3 (Huang *et al.*, *supra*) for recombinant protein expression. *E. coli* BL-21 were transformed with pGEX-1 or pGEX-1-NC-G3 plasmids and grown overnight in LB medium containing 50 $\mu$ g/ml ampicillin to the midlog phase. Cells transformed with GST or GST-N fusion constructs were directly induced with 0.25 mM IPTG (isopropyl- $\beta$ -D-thiogalactoside) for 3 hours at 30 °C. Cells were collected by centrifugation and then resuspended in TNE buffer (50mM Tris, pH 8.0, 0.15M NaCl, 1mM EDTA, and 1mM PMSF), about 1ml per 25OD<sub>600</sub> cells. The fusion protein solubility was

determined by sonication, and centrifugation followed by SDS-PAGE separation of both the supernatant and pellet fractions. In larger volume of culture (~3 liters), cells were lysed by microfluidizer. Lysates prepared from the large batch were incubated with TNE equilibrated glutathione resin. Bound protein was eluted by 10mM reduced glutathione in 50mM Tris (pH 8.0) buffer. The eluted and purified fractions were used for Western blot analysis and as the coating antigen for ELISA assay.

#### Western Blot Analysis

The expression of N protein in 293 cells transfected with pcDNA3.1/*myc*-His (-) encoding no insert, CRT, N, or CRT/N DNA was characterized by western blot analysis. 20 µg of DNA were transfected into  $5 \times 10^6$  293 cells using lipofectamine 2000 (Life Technologies, Rockville, MD). 24 hr after transfection, cells were lysed with protein extraction reagent (Pierce, Rockford, IL). Equal amounts of proteins (50 µg) were loaded and separated by SDS-PAGE using a 10% polyacrylamide gel. For the characterization of bacteria-derived N protein, 1 µg of purified GST-N fusion protein was loaded and separated by SDS-PAGE using a 10% polyacrylamide gel. The gels were electroblotted to a polyvinylidene difluoride membrane (Bio-Rad, Hercules, CA). Blots were blocked with PBS/0.05% Tween 20 (TTBS) containing 5% nonfat milk for 2 hr at room temperature. Membranes were probed with rabbit anti-GST-N sera (Huang *et al.*, *supra*) at 1:1000 dilution in TTBS for 2 hr, washed four times with TTBS, and then incubated with goat anti-rabbit IgG conjugated to horseradish peroxidase (Zymed, San Francisco, CA) at 1:1000 dilution in TTBS containing 5% nonfat milk. Membranes were washed four times with TTBS and developed using enhanced Hyperfilm-enhanced chemiluminescence (Amersham, Piscataway, NJ).

#### Mice

Six- to eight-week-old female C57BL/6 mice were purchased from the National Cancer Institute (Frederick, Maryland) and kept in the oncology animal facility of the Johns Hopkins Hospital (Baltimore, Maryland). All animal procedures were performed according to approved protocols and in accordance with recommendations for the proper use and care of laboratory animals.

### DNA Vaccination

DNA-coated gold particles were prepared according to a previously described protocol (Chen *et al.*, *supra*). DNA-coated gold particles were delivered to the shaved abdominal region of mice using a helium-driven gene gun (BioRad, Hercules, CA) with a discharge pressure of 400 p.s.i. C57BL/6 mice were immunized with 2 µg of the plasmid encoding no insert, CRT, N, or CRT/N protein. The mice received two boosters with the same dose at a one week interval.

### Enzyme-Linked Immunoabsorbent Assay (ELISA)

The presence of SARS-CoV N-specific antibodies in the sera from CRT/N DNA-vaccinated C57BL/6 mice (5 per group) were determined by ELISA using microwell plates coated with bacteria-derived recombinant GST-N protein. Purified GST-N protein was diluted to 1 µg/ml with 0.05 M carbonate buffer (pH 9.6), and 0.1 ml/well was added to 96-well microtiter plates. Purified GST protein was used as negative control. The plates were incubated overnight at 4 °C, washed with phosphate buffered saline (PBS) – 0.05% Tween 20 (PT), incubated with (0.1 ml/well) PT-2% bovine serum albumin (PBT) for 60 minutes at 37°C and washed again with PT. Serial dilutions of the tested sera were added (0.1 ml/well) and the plates were incubated for 60 minutes at 37°C. The plates were washed with PT and were incubated with (0.1 ml/well) alkaline phosphatase-conjugated rabbit anti-mouse antibodies (Zymed, San Francisco, CA) for 30 minutes at 37°C. The plates were washed with PT and incubated with (0.1 ml/well) alkaline phosphatase substrate (according to Sigma instructions) for 60 minutes at 37 °C. Plates were read on a MicroElisa reader at a wavelength of 450 nm. Reading higher than 3-fold negative controls were scored as positive reactions.

### Intracellular Cytokine Staining and Flow Cytometry Analysis

In order to assess the ability of our DNA vaccine encoding SARS-CoV N protein to elicit an N-specific CD8+ T cell response, we sought to identify the MHC class I-restricted CTL epitope of the SARS-CoV N protein. Using the BioInformatics & Molecular Analysis Section (BIMAS) for D<sup>b</sup> and K<sup>b</sup> peptide binding predictions (URL is [bimas.cit.nih.gov/molbio/hla\\_bind/](http://bimas.cit.nih.gov/molbio/hla_bind/)) and the SYFPEITHI database of MHC ligands and peptide motifs (URL is [syfpeithi.bmi-heidelberg.com/](http://syfpeithi.bmi-heidelberg.com/)), we analyzed various peptides of eight, nine, or ten residues and determined their sequences, positions, and scores, and eventually generated 7 potential peptides for our studies (see Table 3). We used splenocytes from C57BL/6 mice vaccinated with CRT/N DNA

for the characterization of these candidate peptides. Splenocytes were harvested from mice one week after the last vaccination. Prior to intracellular cytokine staining,  $4 \times 10^6$  pooled splenocytes from the vaccinated mice were incubated for 16 hours with 1  $\mu$ g/ml of each candidate peptide for detecting N-specific CD8<sup>+</sup> T cell precursors. Intracellular IFN- $\gamma$  staining and flow cytometry analysis were performed as described previously. Flow cytometry analysis was performed on a Becton-Dickinson FACScan with CELLQuest software (Becton Dickinson Immunocytometry System, Mountain View, CA).

To characterize the various DNA vaccines in eliciting an N-specific CD8<sup>+</sup> T cell response, splenocytes from the various vaccinated mice (5 per group) were incubated with 1  $\mu$ g/ml of N peptide (aa 346-354, QFKDNVILL; SEQ ID NO:31) for 16 hours. Intracellular IFN- $\gamma$  staining and flow cytometry analysis were performed as described above.

#### **Generation and Characterization of Recombinant Vaccinia**

The recombinant vaccinia virus was generated using a protocol similar to that described previously Wu, T.-C., *et al.*, 1995, *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci.* 92:11671-11675). Briefly, the DNA fragment encoding SARS-Co V nucleocapsid was amplified with PCR using a set of primers:

5'-AAAGCATGCATGTCTGATAATGGACCCCAATC-3' (SEQ ID NO:32)

5'-TTGGTACCTTATGCCTGAGTTGAATCAGCAGA-3' (SEQ ID NO:32) and

pGEX-1-NC-G3 as a template. The amplified product was further cloned into sphiI/KpnI sites of pSCIIMCS2. This construct was transfected into Vac-WT infected CV-1 using Lipofectamine 2000. The recombinant vaccinia viruses were isolated as in Wu *et al.*, *supra*. Plaque-purified recombinant vaccinia viruses were checked for the expression of N protein by flow cytometry analysis, immunofluorescence staining, and Western blot analysis using rabbit anti-GST-N sera (Huang *et al.*, *supra*). For the detection of the expression of SARS-CoV N protein in TK<sup>-</sup> cells infected with Vac-N by flow cytometry analysis, the vaccinia-infected cells were incubated with rabbit anti-GST-N sera at 1:100 dilution in 1x Perm (PharMingen, San Diego, CA) for 30 min after fixation with Cytofix/Cytoperm (PharMingen, San Diego, CA), washed four times with 1X PBS, and then incubated with FITC-labeled goat anti-rabbit IgG (Jackson ImmunoResearch Laboratories, West Grove, PA) at 1:1000 dilution. Western blot analysis was performed as described above.

The Vac-WT and Vac-N were amplified by infecting TK<sup>-</sup> cells *in vitro* according to a standard protocol. Titer was determined by plaque assay using BSC-1 cells. The viral stocks were preserved at -70°C prior to vaccination. Before use, the virus was thawed, trypsinized with 1/10 volume of trypsin/EDTA in 37°C water bath for 30 min, and diluted with minimal essential medium (MEM) to the final concentration of 1 × 10<sup>8</sup> plaque-forming units (PFU)/ml.

#### **Immunofluorescence Staining for N Protein Expression**

Immunofluorescence staining was performed using a protocol similar to what has been described previously (Cheng, WF *et al.*, 2002, *Hum Gene Ther* 13:553-568). Briefly, Tk<sup>-</sup> cells were cultured in 8-well culture chamber slides (Nalge Nunc Int., Naperville, IL) until they reached 50% confluence. The cells were infected with Vac-N or Vac WT at 10 m.o.i. to evaluate the expression of N protein. After 24 hours of infection, cells were fixed and permeabilized with Cytofix/Cytoperm (Pharmingen) for 30 min. Rabbit anti-N sera was added into the chamber at a dilution of 1:100 and incubated for 30 min. Diluted FITC goat anti-rabbit IgG (10 µg/ml, Jackson ImmunoResearch Laboratories, West Grove, PA), was added and incubated for 30 min. The slides were mounted and observed immediately under a fluorescence microscope.

#### **In Vivo Challenge with Recombinant Vaccinia Virus**

For the local challenge experiment, the immunized mice were anesthetized and infected with 2×10<sup>6</sup> PFU/mouse of Vac-WT or Vac-N in 20 µl by intranasal instillation 1 week after the final immunization. For the systemic challenge experiment, the immunized mice were infected with 1×10<sup>7</sup> PFU/mouse of Vac-N in 100 µl by intravenous injection 1 week after the final immunization. Five mice were used for each vaccinated group. To determine virus titers in lungs, mice were sacrificed 5 days after challenge. Both lungs were harvested, homogenized in 1 ml of MEM containing 2.5% fetal bovine serum, and subjected to three rounds of freezing and thawing before the titer of virus was determined by plaque assay.

#### **Statistical Analysis**

All data expressed as means ± SEM are from one experiment of at least two experiments performed. Data for intracellular cytokine staining with flow cytometry analysis and *in vivo* viral challenge experiments were evaluated by analysis of variance (ANOVA). Comparisons between individual data points were made using a student's t-test.

## Results

### Characterization of N protein in cells transfected with the various DNA vaccines.

In order to characterize the expression of the SARS-CoV N protein in 293 cells transfected with the various DNA constructs, we performed a Western blot analysis, using cell lysates derived from DNA-transfected cells. Rabbit anti-GST-N sera were used for Western blot analysis. As shown in **Figure 1**, lysate from 293 cells transfected with N DNA revealed a protein band with a size of approximately  $M_r$  48,000 corresponding to N protein in Lane 3. Lysate from 293 cells transfected with CRT/N DNA revealed a protein band with a size of approximately  $M_r$  90,000 corresponding to the chimeric CRT/N protein in Lane 4. In contrast, N protein was not detected in lysates from 293 cells transfected with plasmid DNA with no insert (lane 1) or CRT DNA (lane 2). Our data indicated that N DNA-transfected cells exhibited levels of N protein expression comparable to CRT/N DNA-transfected cells.

### **Vaccination with CRT/N DNA significantly enhances N-specific antibody responses.**

To evaluate the humoral immune response to DNA vaccines encoding SARS-CoV N protein, we performed ELISA analysis using bacteria-derived GST-N fusion protein and sera from mice vaccinated with the various DNA vaccines. As shown in **Figures 2A** and **2B**, recombinant GST-N protein was purified from bacteria. The purification of bacteria-derived GST-N protein was demonstrated by gel electrophoresis (**Figure 2A**). The confirmation of GST-N protein was demonstrated by Western blot analysis with rabbit anti-GST-N sera (**Figure 2B**). We used the bacteria-derived GST-N protein for our ELISA. As shown in **Figure 2C**, mice vaccinated with CRT/N DNA generated the highest titer of N-specific antibody responses among mice vaccinated with the various DNA vaccines. Furthermore, ELISA to determine the subtype of IgG antibody showed significantly higher titer of N-specific IgG1 Ab than N-specific IgG2a in serum from mice vaccinated with N or CRT/N DNA (**Figure 2D**). We also used purified GST protein as a control for our ELISA. Sera from vaccinated mice only generated background level of color changes against GST (data not shown). These data show that vaccination with CRT/N DNA elicits a significantly stronger N-specific humoral immune response than vaccination with N DNA. This suggests that the linkage of CRT to N protein in a DNA vaccine enhances N-specific antibody production in vaccinated mice.

### **Vaccination with CRT/N DNA significantly improved SARS-CoV N-specific CD8+ T cell-mediated immune responses.**

T cell mediated immunity has been shown to be important for control of viral infection. In order to develop quantitative assays for characterizing N-specific CD8+ T cell mediated immune responses, we sought to identify the MHC class I-restricted CTL epitope of the SARS-CoV N protein. Using the BioInformatics & Molecular Analysis Section (BIMAS) for D<sup>b</sup> and K<sup>b</sup> peptide binding predictions ([http://bimas.cit.nih.gov/molbio/hla\\_bind/](http://bimas.cit.nih.gov/molbio/hla_bind/)) and the SYFPEITHI database of MHC ligands and peptide motifs (<http://syfpeithi.bmi-heidelberg.com/>), we identified several potential candidate peptides for SARS-CoV N protein in C57BL/6 mice. **Table 3** shows their sequences, positions, and scores.

**Table 3.** Candidate CTL epitopes for SARS coronavirus nucleocapsid protein

Peptide name	MHC Class I	length	Peptide position	Peptide sequence	SEQ ID NO:	BIMAS score	SYFPEITHI score
N 346-354	H-2D <sup>b</sup>	9	346-354	QFKDNVILL	31	60	20
N 351-359	H-2D <sup>b</sup>	9	351-359	VILLNKHID	34	33	11
N 352-360	H-2D <sup>b</sup>	9	352-360	ILLNKHIDA	35	n/a	2
N 202-211	H-2D <sup>b</sup>	10	202-211	SSRGNSPARM	36	n/a	24
N 122-131	H-2D <sup>b</sup>	10	122-131	LPYGANKEGI	37	200	n/a
N 50-57	H-2K <sup>b</sup>	8	50-57	TASWFTAL	38	11	22
N 311-318	H-2K <sup>b</sup>	8	311-318	SASAFFGM	39	11	18

We then synthesized these peptides and characterized their ability to activate N-specific CD8+ T cells using splenocytes harvested from mice vaccinated with the various DNA vaccines. As shown in **Figure 3A**, using intracellular cytokine staining followed by flow cytometry analysis, we showed that a D<sup>b</sup>-restricted 9mer peptide positioned at aa 346-354 (QFKDNVILL; SEQ ID NO:31) of N protein was able to activate significantly more N-specific CD8+ T cells in splenocytes from mice vaccinated with CRT/N DNA than the other epitopes (p<0.05). In comparison, the N peptide (aa 351-359, VILLNKHID; SEQ ID NO:34) only activated N-specific CD8+ T cells in splenocytes from mice vaccinated with CRT/N DNA to a slightly higher level than the background level. The other five peptides were not able to activate N-specific CD8+ T cells in splenocytes from mice vaccinated with CRT/N DNA (**Figure 3A**). Thus, the N peptide (aa 346-354, QFKDNVILL; SEQ ID NO:31) likely represents an H-2 D<sup>b</sup>-restricted CTL epitope for SARS-CoV N protein. Our results also showed that mice vaccinated with CRT/N DNA generated significantly more N-specific CD8<sup>+</sup> T cells than mice vaccinated with N DNA (**Figure 3B**) (p<0.05). Thus, our data suggest that the linkage of CRT to N protein in a DNA vaccine enhances N-specific CD8+ T cell mediated immune responses in vaccinated mice.

### **Recombinant vaccinia expressing SARS-CoV N protein as surrogate virus for vaccine studies**

Certain factors preclude the usage of live SARS-CoV for our vaccine efficacy studies. Thus, we generated vaccinia virus expressing SARS-CoV N protein as a surrogate virus for our vaccine efficacy studies. To demonstrate the expression of SARS-CoV N protein expression, we infected 293 cells with vaccinia virus encoding N (Vac-N) and confirmed N expression via flow cytometry analysis, immunofluorescence staining, and Western blot analysis using rabbit anti-GST-N sera (Figure 4). 293 cells infected with wild-type vaccinia (Vac-WT) were used as a negative control. All three assays determined that 293 cells infected with Vac-N expressed significant levels of N protein and that 293 cells infected with Vac-WT did not express N protein.

### **Vaccination with CRT/N DNA results in the greatest reduction of titer of recombinant vaccinia virus expressing N protein.**

The ability of a vaccine to successfully protect against viral challenge is an essential measure of its efficacy. To test the ability of our DNA vaccines encoding SARS-CoV N protein to protect against viral challenge, we vaccinated mice with DNA encoding CRT/N, N, CRT or no insert and challenged these mice with Vac-N or Vac-WT **intranasally or intravenously** one week after the last vaccination. As shown in Figure 5A, while no difference in Vac-WT titer was observed among mice vaccinated with any of the DNA vaccines, we found significantly lower titers of Vac-N in lungs of mice vaccinated with DNA encoding N than in lungs of mice vaccinated with DNA encoding CRT, or no insert (intranasal:  $p<0.009$ ; intravenous:  $p<0.033$ ). More importantly, mice vaccinated with DNA encoding CRT/N exhibited a significantly reduced titer of Vac-N in their lungs when compared to mice vaccinated with DNA encoding N (intranasal:  $p<0.013$ ; intravenous:  $p<0.006$ ). These data indicate that vaccination with CRT/N DNA can reduce titer of vaccinia expressing SARS-CoV N protein to a greater degree than vaccination with N DNA. Thus, vaccination with CRT/N DNA may generate the best protection against intranasal or intravenous challenge with viruses expressing SARS-CoV N protein.

### **Discussion**

Vaccination with CRT/N DNA can elicit SARS-CoV nucleocapsid-specific humoral and cellular immune responses, and our results suggest that these responses can significantly reduce the titer of challenging vaccinia virus expressing N protein. These results also indicate that the linkage of CRT DNA to N DNA leads to enhanced DNA vaccine potency against a virus expressing a SARS-CoV protein. This is consistent with our previous studies using a different

antigen (HPV-16 E7). Thus, the ability of the CRT strategy to enhance cellular and humoral immune responses has been confirmed in two distinct antigenic systems. This indicates that a similar DNA vaccine strategy may prove effective against other antigenic proteins of SARS-CoV, such as the S, E, or M proteins.

The observed enhancement of the humoral immune response against the N protein of SARS-CoV in mice vaccinated with the chimeric CRT/N DNA vaccine may not be useful for SARS-CoV neutralization given the location of the N protein inside the viral envelope. Thus, N-specific antibodies may not be able to cross the envelope to bind with the nucleocapsid protein to abolish the infection. In comparison, SARS-CoV S, E, and M proteins are expressed on the envelope surface, and neutralizing antibodies against these proteins may thus be able to neutralize SARS-CoV infection. This raises the possibility that a DNA vaccine strategy employing CRT linked to the S, E, or M proteins may elicit effective neutralizing antibodies as well as potent T cell responses against infection by live SARS-CoV (see following Examples).

While the humoral immune response may represent an effective means of generating protection from SARS-CoV infection, it may also lead to an antibody-dependent enhancement (ADE) reaction. In ADE, virus-specific antibodies have been shown to interact with the Fc and/or complement receptors to enhance viral entry into host immune cells, such as granulocytic cells and monocytes/macrophages. The ADE phenomenon has been observed in at least one coronaviral system. It should therefore be considered when designing a vaccine against SARS-CoV. If the ADE phenomenon is observed in SARS-CoV infection or vaccination, N protein may be the logical choice for a target antigen, as antibodies against N will be unlikely to lead to ADE. This is due to the fact that the N protein is not expressed on the viral envelope and thus antibodies against N will probably not be able to facilitate viral entry.

We observed significant enhancement of the N-specific CD8+ T cell response as a result of linkage of N protein to CRT in a DNA vaccine. The percentage of N-specific CD8+ T cells in CRT/N DNA-vaccinated mice may potentially be further improved by coadministration with DNA encoding an antiapoptotic protein. Coadministration of DNA encoding BCL-xL with DNA encoding E7/HSP70, CRT/E7, or Sig/E7/LAMP-1 resulted in further enhancement of the E7-specific CD8+ T cell response for all three constructs. Because intracellular targeting and anti-apoptotic strategies modify DCs via different mechanisms, it is potentially feasible to combine anti-apoptotic strategies for prolonging DC life with CRT for enhancing MHC class I

processing and presentation of SARS-CoV antigen by DCs to further enhance DNA vaccine potency.

In this study we used vaccinia virus expressing N protein of SARS-CoV as a surrogate virus for assaying the vaccine efficacy in our study because SARS-CoV, having mainly been isolated in Asia, is difficult to obtain in the United States. More importantly, the handling of live SARS-CoV is potentially extremely hazardous, whereas the handling of recombinant vaccinia is relatively safe. For these reasons, we generated vaccinia expressing SARS-CoV N protein for use as a surrogate viral challenge model. The development of such a model for testing of our vaccine strategy is not without precedent, as vaccinia virus has been previously used in several prior studies as a substitute viral challenge model. While these studies may show a good correlation between the reduction of vaccinia titer and vaccine potency, it would preferable for our research to explore vaccine efficacy against live SARS-CoV virus in a near-human model. A potential animal model is *Macaca Fascicularis*, which has been shown to be susceptible to live SARS-CoV infection and demonstrate pulmonary pathology similar to humans.

DNA vaccination can successfully elicit SARS-CoV N-specific humoral and CD8+ T cell responses in vaccinated mice, and vaccination with CRT/N DNA can significantly enhance both humoral and cellular immune responses when compared to vaccination with N DNA. These enhanced immune responses resulting from linkage of antigen to CRT correlate with a strong reduction of titer of challenging vaccinia expressing N protein in mice vaccinated with CRT/N DNA. While N protein may not be able to elicit an effective neutralizing antibody response against live SARS-CoV, we have shown that it is capable of eliciting a SARS-CoV antigen-specific CD8+ T cell response that results in a significant reduction of titer of challenging vaccinia when linked to CRT in a DNA vaccine. This makes the present CRT/N DNA vaccine a potential candidate for future clinical translation. Furthermore, the CRT DNA vaccination strategy is applicable to envelope-associated SARS-CoV proteins, such as S, E, or M proteins, for elicitation of both neutralizing antibodies against SARS-CoV and SARS-CoV antigen-specific CTLs.

## EXAMPLE 2

### DNA Vaccines Targeting the Spike Protein (S) of SARS -CoV

#### **Materials and Methods**

##### Plasmid DNA Constructs and DNA Preparation

For the generation of pRSETA-S, the DNA fragment encoding the full-length S protein of SARS-CoV was amplified using a set of primers

5' - cgatccatgttattttcttatttct - 3' (SEQ ID NO:40) and  
5' - cagaattcttatgtgtaatgtaatggaca - 3' (SEQ ID NO:41)

and cDNA from TW-1 strain of SARS-CoV. The amplified product was cloned into the BamHI/EcoRI of pRSETA (Invitrogen, Carlsbad, CA).

For the generation of pcDNA3-S, a DNA fragment encoding S was isolated from pRSETA-S and further cloned into the BamHI/EcoRI sites of pcDNA3.1(+) vector (Invitrogen, Carlsbad, CA).

For the generation of pcDNA3 encoding SARS-CoV S1, S1 or S2, the DNA fragments encoding S1, S1 or S2 DNA fragments were amplified with PCR using the following set of primers:

S1 5' -ccggatccatgttattttcttattat-3', (SEQ ID NO:42)  
5' -ccgaattcttaagacatagtataagccacaatag-3', (SEQ ID NO:43)  
Si 5' -cttggatccatgggttgtgtccttgcttg-3', (SEQ ID NO:44)  
5' -ccgaattcttacatgaagccagcatcagcag) and (SEQ ID NO:45)  
S2 5' -ccggatccatgttaggtgctgtatgtcaattg-3', (SEQ ID NO:46)  
5' -gccgaattcttatgtgtaatgtaatgg-3', (SEQ ID NO:47)

and pRSETA-S as a template. The amplified products were further cloned into the BamHI/EcoRI sites of pcDNA3.1 (+) vector.

pcDNA3-CRT has been described previously (Cheng, 2001, *supra*). For the generation of pcDNA3-CRT/S1, the CRT DNA fragment was amplified with PCR using a set of primers:

5' - ggtcttaagatgctgctccctgtgccgt - 3', (SEQ ID NO:48)  
5' - caaagatctcagctcgccctggc - 3' (SEQ ID NO:49)

and pcDNA3-CRT as a template. The amplified CRT was cloned into the AflII/BamH I sites of pcDNA3-S1. For the generation of pMSCV-S, a DNA fragment encoding S was isolated from pRSETA-S and further cloned into the BglII/EcoRI sites of pMSCV vector (Invitrogen, Carlsbad, CA). The accuracy of these constructs was confirmed by DNA sequencing. The DNA was amplified in *E. coli* DH5 $\alpha$  and purified as described previously.

#### Cell Lines

The production and maintenance of TC-1 cells has been described previously. In brief, HPV-16 E6, E7 and *ras* oncogene were used to transform primary C57BL/6 mice lung epithelial cells to generate TC-1 cells. DC-1 cells were generated from the dendritic cell line provided by Dr. Kenneth Rock, University of Massachusetts. With continued passage, subclones of DCs

(DC-1) were generated that are easy to transfect (Kim, TW *et al.*, 2004, *Gene Ther.* 11:1011-1018). For the generation of TC-1/S and DC-1/S cells, the retroviral vector encoding the S protein of SARS-CoV was first generated. The phoenix packaging cells were transfected with pMSCV-S or pMSCV using Lipofectamine 2000. Supernatant from the transfected Phoenix ( $\phi$ NX) cells was incubated with 50% confluent TC-1 or DC-1 cells in the presence of polybrene (8  $\mu$ g/ml; Sigma). Following transduction, the retroviral supernatants were removed from the transduced cells, and DCs were propagated in culture medium containing 7.5  $\mu$ g/ml of puromycin for selection. The transduced TC-1 or DC-1 cells were further selected by growing in culture medium containing 10  $\mu$ g/ml of puromycin for 5 days. The expression of S antigen was confirmed by Western blot analysis. All cells were maintained in RPMI medium (Invitrogen, Carlsbad, CA) supplemented with 2mM glutamine, 1mM sodium pyruvate, 20mM HEPES, 50 $\mu$ M  $\beta$ -mercaptoethanol, 100 IU/ml penicillin, 100 $\mu$ g/ml streptomycin and 10% fetal bovine serum (Gemini Bio-Products, Woodland, CA).

#### Western Blot Analysis

The expression of the full length protein S and its recombinant polypeptide fragments was examined in 293 cells transfected with various of the present DNA vectors encoding either no insert (control), S, S1, Si, S2, CRT or CRT/S1 was characterized by Western blot analysis. DNA, 20  $\mu$ g, was transfected into  $5 \times 10^6$  293 cells using lipofectamine® 2000 (Life Technologies, Rockville, MD). After overnight transfection, the cells were lysed with protein extraction reagent (Pierce, Rockford, IL). Equal amounts of proteins (50 $\mu$ g) were loaded and separated on a 10% SDS-PAGE gel. The gels were electroblotted onto a polyvinylidene difluoride membrane (Bio-Rad, Hercules, CA). Blots were blocked with PBS/0.05% Tween 20 (TTBS) containing 5% nonfat milk overnight at 4°C. Membranes were probed with rabbit anti-spike polyclonal antibody at 1:2000 dilution in TTBS for 1 hr at room temperature, washed six times with TTBS, and then incubated with goat anti-rabbit IgG conjugated to horseradish peroxidase (Zymed, San Francisco, CA) at 1:1000 dilution in TTBS containing 5% nonfat milk for 1 hr at room temperature. Membranes were washed four times with TTBS and developed using enhanced Hyperfilm-enhanced chemiluminescence (Amersham, Piscataway, NJ).

The presence of secreted S1 and CRT/S1 was confirmed by Western blot analysis. Forty eight hours after transfection as above with 20  $\mu$ g of DNA encoding either no insert, S, S1, Si, S2, CRT or CRT/S1, 4 ml of culture supernatants were collected, centrifuged to remove cellular

debris and then was concentrated to 0.2 ml using an Amicon Ultra centrifugal filter device. Varying volumes (5, 10, 20  $\mu$ l) of the concentrated supernatants were loaded and separated by SDS-10% PAGE before blotting. The presence of S polypeptides was detected by probing with Rabbit anti-S antibody at a 1:2000 dilution.

The presence of the S-specific antibody in sera from the mice immunized with the various DNA vaccines was determined by Western blot analysis using TC-1/S lysates as a source of antigen. The lysates from TC-1/No insert or TC-1/S were loaded and separated by SDS-10% PAGE gel before blotting. Immune serum samples were collected from DNA-vaccinated mice two weeks after the last vaccination and were diluted to 1:250 with PBS. Equal amounts of proteins (50  $\mu$ g) from TC-1/No insert or TC-1/S lysates were probed with the diluted antisera from vaccinated mice.

**Mice** were as described in Example 1.

#### DNA Vaccination

DNA-coated gold particles were prepared and used as described above. C57BL/6 mice were immunized with 2  $\mu$ g of the plasmid which included either no insert, S, S1, Si, S2, CRT or

#### Intracellular Cytokine Staining and Flow Cytometry Analysis

Using CD3 negative selection kit (Miltenyi Biotec, Auburn, CA), CD3 $^{+}$  cells were enriched from splenocytes, harvested from mice one week after the last vaccination. DC cells ( $10^5$ ) expressing S antigen (DC/S) were incubated with  $10^6$  of the isolated CD3 $^{+}$  T cells for 16 hours. The DC cells not expressing S antigen (DC/No insert) served as a negative control. After activation, T cells were stained for both surface CD8 and intracellular IFN- $\gamma$ , and analyzed with flow cytometry analysis as described before.

#### ELISA

The end-point dilution titer of S-specific antibodies in the sera from DNA-vaccinated C57BL/6 mice were determined by ELISA using 96 microwell plates coated with TC-1/S or TC-1/No insert cells. After overnight incubation, the cells ( $5 \times 10^4$ /well) were washed once in phosphate buffered saline (PBS), then fixed and permeabilized using Cytofix/Cytoperm Kit (Pharmingen). Plates coated with cells were incubated with 1xPBS (0.3 ml/well) with 0.05% Tween 20 (PBT) containing 2% bovine serum albumin for 60 minutes at 37°C and washed again with PBT. Serial dilutions of the tested sera were added (0.1 ml/well) and the plates were

incubated for 60 minutes at 37°C. The plates were washed with PBT and were incubated with (0.1 ml/well) peroxidase-conjugated rabbit anti-mouse IgG (Zymed, San Francisco, CA) for 30 minutes at 37°C. The plates were washed with PT and incubated with (0.1 ml/well) peroxidase substrate according to the manufacturer's instructions for 15 minutes at 37 °C. Plates were read on a MicroElisa reader at a wavelength of 450 nm. Absorbance >3-fold above the absorbance from the negative controls were scored as positive reactions.

#### In Vivo Challenge with TC-1 cells expressing S antigen

The production and maintenance of TC-1 cells has been described previously. In brief, HPV-16 E6, E7 and *ras* oncogene were used to transform primary C57BL/6 mice lung epithelial cells to generate the TC-1 line.

For the construction of TC-1/S, supernatant from phoenix cells transfected with pMSCV-S was incubated with 50% confluent TC-1 cells in the presence of polybrene. The transduced TC-1 cells were further selected by growing in culture medium containing 10 µg/ml of puromycin for 5 days. The expression of S antigen was confirmed by Western analysis. For the challenge experiment, the immunized mice (10 per group) were subcutaneously challenged with  $5 \times 10^5$  cells/mouse in the right leg one week after last vaccination, and then monitored twice a week to check the formation of TC-1/S tumor.

*In vivo* antibody depletion was performed to determine the contribution of various lymphocyte subsets to the protection, as described previously. The following mAbs were used: GK1.5 for CD4 depletion, mAb 2.43 for CD8 depletion, and mAb PK136 was used for NK1.1 depletion. Depletions were started one week after final vaccination. The immunized mice (10 per group) were challenged s.c. ( $5 \times 10^5$  cells/mouse) with TC-1/S cells one week after initiation of Ab depletion. The depletion was terminated on day 32 after challenge. The completeness of depletion was examined by flow cytometry. For each time point of analysis, >99% depletion of the appropriate subset was achieved while retaining normal levels of cells of the other subsets.

#### S-specific antibody responses

The presence of the S-specific antibody in sera from the mice immunized with the DNA vaccines encoding no insert, S, S1, Si, S2, CRT or CRT/S1 via a gene gun was detected by Western blot analysis. Immune serum samples were collected from DNA-vaccinated mice two weeks after the last vaccination and were diluted to 1:250 with PBS. Equal amounts of proteins (50 µg) from TC-1/No insert or TC-1/S lysates were probed with the diluted antisera. The end-

point dilution titer of S-specific antibodies in the sera from DNA-vaccinated C57BL/6 mice were determined by ELISA using 96 microwell plates coated with TC-1/S or TC-1/No insert cells. After overnight, the cells ( $5 \times 10^4$ /well) were washed once in phosphate buffered saline (PBS), then fixed and permeabilized using Cyofix/Cytoperm Kit (Pharmingen). Plates coated with cells were incubated with (0.3 ml/well) PBS – 0.05% Tween 20 (PBT) containing 2% bovine serum albumin for 60 minutes at 37 °C and washed again with PBT. Serial dilutions of the tested sera were added (0.1 ml/well) and the plates were incubated for 60 minutes at 37 °C. The plates were washed with PBT and were incubated with (0.1 ml/well) peroxidase-conjugated rabbit anti-mouse IgG (Zymed, San Francisco, CA) for 30 minutes at 37 °C. The plates were washed with PT and incubated with (0.1 ml/well) peroxidase substrate (according to Sigma instructions) for 15 minutes at 37 °C. Plates were read on a MicroElisa reader at a wavelength of 450 nm. Reading higher than 3-fold negative controls were scored as positive reactions.

#### Statistical Analysis

All results expressed as means  $\pm$  SD are representative of at least two different experiments. Data for intracellular cytokine staining with flow cytometry analysis and *in vivo* viral challenge experiments were evaluated by analysis of variance (ANOVA). Comparisons between individual data points were made using a student's *t*-test. In the tumor protection experiment, the principal outcome of interest was time to tumor development. The event time distributions for different mice were compared using the method of Kaplan and Meier and the log-rank statistic.  $p < 0.05$  was considered significant.

#### Results

##### **Cells transfected with the various S DNA immunogenic constructs expressed comparable levels of S protein**

In order to characterize protein expression in cells (293 line) transfected with DNA constructs encoding the various domains of SARS-CoV S protein, Western blot analysis was done using rabbit anti-S polyclonal antibody. As shown in **Figure 7A**, lysates from 293 cells transfected with the various DNA constructs revealed protein bands correlated with the expected sizes of S, S1, Si and S2. Furthermore, levels of protein expression by 293 cells transfected with the various DNA constructs appeared to be comparable. As shown in **Figure 7B**, only cells transfected with the S1 DNA construct were able to secrete S1 protein. In contrast, cells transfected with S, Si or S2 DNA did not secrete the encoded proteins.

**DNA encoding S1 generates the highest S-specific antibody immune response in vaccinated mice.**

To determine the antibody immune response induced by immunization with the various DNA constructs encoding the domains of S protein, a study was done in which mice received pcDNA3-S, pcDNA3-S1, PcdNA3, Si, pcDNA3-S2 or pcDNA3. Two weeks after the last booster, sera were collected and antibodies against S protein were measured. TC-1/S cell lysates were used as a source of S protein for Western Blot analysis as well as for ELISA. Figure 8A shows that sera diluted 1:250 as probes in Western blots revealed that mice given the S1 DNA construct generated the highest S-specific antibody immune response. Immunization with DNA encoding the full length S protein also resulted in an S-specific antibody responses, albeit lower. Similar results were observed when testing these sera in ELISA. As shown in Figure 8B, mice given S1 DNA generated the greatest S-specific antibody responses. Thus, administration of DNA that encodes the receptor-binding domain (S1) of SARS-CoV S protein is capable of generating stronger S-specific antibody responses than does administration of DNA encoding the full length S protein. S1 is therefore an excellent target for development of preventive SARS-CoV DNA vaccines of the type disclosed herein.

**Vaccination with DNA encoding SARS CoV S1 generates the higher numbers of S-specific CD8<sup>+</sup> T cells *in vivo***

To assess the numbers of S-specific CD8<sup>+</sup> T-cell precursors that are triggered following administration of various of the DNA constructs to mice, intracellular cytokine staining was done in conjunction with flow cytometric analysis using CD3<sup>+</sup> cells enriched T cells from spleens of vaccinated mice one week after the last vaccination. Enriched CD3<sup>+</sup> T cells enriched cells from immunized mice were stimulated *in vitro* with DCs transfected with DNA encoding SARS CoV S protein (or as a control, DNA without an insert). After overnight incubation, cells were stained for both CD8 and intracellular IFN $\gamma$ . As shown in **Figure 9A and 9B**, pcDNA3-S1 induced the highest number of S-specific IFN $\gamma$ <sup>+</sup> CD8<sup>+</sup> T-cell precursors among all the DNA constructs tested ( $p<0.01$ ). Vaccination with pcDNA3-S or pcDNA3-Si also induced S-specific CD8<sup>+</sup> T cells to a larger extent than did pcDNA3-S2 ( $p<0.05$ ), but less than did S1 DNA. These results indicate that pcDNA3-S1 is the more potent immunogen for S-specific CD8<sup>+</sup> T cell immune responses. Taken together, the results argue in favor of the receptor binding domain of SARS CoV S protein represents as a desirable target for generating SARS-CoV S specific antibodies as well as CD8+ T cell reactivity (likely cytotoxic T cells)..

**Cells transfected with the DNA encoding calreticulin linked to S1 generate comparable levels of S protein as DNA encoding S1.**

Some of the present inventors identified the use of DNA constructs comprising sequences encoding calreticulin (CRT) as an excellent strategy to enhance antigen-specific and T cell mediated immune responses to DNA vaccines that comprise DNA encoding an antigen. In the present, a DNA construct was made that encoded CRT linked to S1.

Expression of such DNA was tested by transfecting 293 cells with the DNA constructs and performing Western blot analysis using rabbit anti-S polyclonal antibody. As shown in **Figure 10A**, lysates from 293 cells transfected with the CRT/S1 or S1 DNA revealed protein bands correlated with the expected sizes of the fusion polypeptide CRT/S1 or of S1 alone. Furthermore, the level of protein expression by 293 cells transfected with these DNA constructs appeared to be comparable. As shown in **Figure 10B**, cells transfected with CRT/S1 DNA and with S1 DNA construct could secrete S1 protein.

**DNA encoding CRT/S1 is a potent stimulator of S-specific antibody responses in vaccinated mice**

Mice were immunized with pcDNA3-CRT/S1, pcDNA3-S1, PcdNA3-CRT or pcDNA3. Two weeks after the last booster, sera were collected and assayed for antibodies against S protein. TC-1/S cell lysates were used as a source of S protein for Western Blot analysis as well as in ELISA. As shown in **Figure 11A**, examining sera diluted at 1:250 in Western blot analysis, it was found that mice vaccinated with the CRT/S1 DNA generated the highest S-specific antibody response. Vaccination with DNA encoding S1 also generated S-specific antibody responses, albeit lower than vaccination with the CRT/S1 construct. ELISA gave similar results in characterizing the S-specific antibody response. As shown in Figure 11B, mice vaccinated with CRT/S1 DNA generated the highest S-specific antibody response. Thus, vaccination with DNA encoding CRT linked to a SARS antigen, the receptor-binding domain (S1) of SARS-CoV S protein, generated enhanced S-specific antibody responses vs vaccination with DNA encoding the S1 protein alone.

**Vaccination with DNA encoding CRT/S1 stimulates S-specific CD8<sup>+</sup> T cells in vaccinated mice**

To assess the quantity of S-specific CD8<sup>+</sup> T-cell precursors generated by administration of the various DNA S protein constructs (pcDNA3-CRT/S1, pcDNA3-S1, PcdNA3-CRT or empty pcDNA3), intracellular cytokine staining was performed with flow cytometric analysis using CD3<sup>+</sup> T cells enriched from spleens of vaccinated mice one week after the last

vaccination. These T cells were stimulated *in vitro* with DCs transfected with DNA encoding S protein or control DNA, and stained for both CD8 and intracellular IFN $\gamma$ . As shown in **Figure 12A and 12B**, vaccination with pcDNA3-CRT/S1 was the most potent in generating S-specific IFN $\gamma$  $^{+}$  CD8 $^{+}$  T-cell (compared to vaccination with pcDNA3-S1) ( $p < 0.005$ ). Vaccination with either of the two controls (pcDNA3-CRT or pcDNA3) resulted in only background levels of S-specific CD8 $^{+}$  T cells. These results indicate that vaccination with pcDNA3-CRT/S1 chimeric construct generates higher numbers of antigen-specific CD8 $^{+}$  T cells *in vivo* compared to vaccination with pcDNA3-S1. Thus, in addition to some of the present inventors' successes using the CRT strategy with human papillomavirus vaccines (the E6 and E7 protein; see, for example WO02/012281) the present results show that S1 DNA vaccines employing the CRT strategy are potent in generating SARS-CoV S specific humoral and CD8 $^{+}$  T cell-mediated immune responses.

**Vaccination with DNA encoding CRT/S1 is generates preventive antitumor immunity against tumor cells that are engineered to express the SARS CoV S protein**

A non-infectious model system was employed to determine a therapeutic outcome of the immunity generated by the present constructs and the enhancing effect of the CRT DNA on such immunity. An antitumor response was examined using an *in vivo* tumor protection assay. TC-1/S tumor cells, transfected to express the S protein were the target of the immunity. As shown in **Figure 13A**, 100% of mice receiving CRT/S1 DNA remained tumor-free 35 days after TC-1/S challenge. In comparison, only 40% of the mice receiving S1 DNA remained tumor-free at this time. All mice vaccinated with control CRT constructs or pcDNA3 plasmid controls grew tumors within two weeks after challenge.

To confirm which subsets of lymphocytes were important for this therapeutic effect, an *in vivo* antibody depletion study was conducted. Its results appear in **Figure 8B**. All mice depleted of CD8 cells grew tumors within 10 days after TC-1/S challenge. In contrast, 100% of mice depleted of CD4 cells or NK cells remained tumor-free 35 days after challenge. Thus, CD8 $^{+}$  T cells are required for the therapeutic (antitumor) effect of the CRT/S1 DNA vaccine. Thus, the T cell-mediated immunity generated by immunization or vaccination with CRT/S1 DNA can effect clinical-type therapeutic results, measured here as an antitumor effect.

### EXAMPLE 3

#### DNA Vaccines Targeting the Membrane Protein (M) of SARS-CoV

## Materials and Methods

### Plasmid DNA Constructs and DNA Preparation

In the current study we used the mammalian expression vector, pcDNA3.1/myc-His (-) (Invitrogen, Carlsbad, CA) for our DNA vaccine studies. For the generation of pcDNA3-M-myc, the DNA fragment encoding SARS-Co V membrane antigen (M) was amplified with PCR using a set of primers:

5'-aaagaattcatggcagacaacggtactattac-3',	SEQ ID NO:50
5'-tttggtaccttactgtactagcaaagcaat-3'	SEQ ID NO:51

and pGEX-1-MG6 as a template. The amplified product was further cloned into the EcoRI/KpnI sites of pcDNA3.1/*myc*-His (-) vector. To generate pcDNA3-CRT-myc, CRT DNA segment was isolated from pcDNA3-CRT and cloned into the XhoI/EcoRI sites of pcDNA3.1/*myc*-His(-). For the generation of pcDNA3-CRT/N-myc, the amplified M DNA was cloned into the EcoRI/KpnI sites of pcDNA3-CRT-myc. The accuracy of these constructs was confirmed by DNA sequencing. The DNA was amplified in *E. coli* DH5 $\alpha$  and purified as described previously.

### Cell Lines: Construction of DC expressing M

The production and maintenance of TC-1 cells and DC-1 cells was described above. To generate SARS CoV membrane antigen presenting cell, the immortalized DC line, which was kindly provided by Dr. Kenneth Rock (University of Massachusetts, Worcester, MA), was genetically manipulated by retroviral system. For this, the cDNA of M was isolated from pGEX-1-MG6 after BamHI/EcoRI restriction and further cloned into the BglII/EcoRI sites of pMSCV vector (Invitrogen). Phoenix ( $\phi$ NX) packaging cells were transfected with pMSCV-M or pMSCV using Lipofectamine 2000. Supernatants from the transfected phoenix cells were incubated with 50% confluent DC in the presence of polybrene (8ug/ml; Sigma). Following transduction, the retroviral supernatants were removed, and DCs were propagated in culture medium containing 7.5  $\mu$ g/ml of puromycin for selection. The expression of M antigen was confirmed by western blot analysis.

For the generation of TC-1/M and DC-1/M cells, we first generate retroviral vector encoding the M protein of SARS-CoV. The phoenix packaging cells were transfected with pMSCV-M or pMSCV using Lipofectamine 2000. Supernatant from the transfected Phoenix ( $\phi$ NX) cells was incubated with 50% confluent TC-1 or DC-1 cells in the presence of polybrene

(8 µg/ml; Sigma). Following transduction, the retroviral supernatants were removed from the transduced cells, and DCs were propagated in culture medium containing 7.5 µg/ml of puromycin for selection. The transduced TC-1 or DC-1 cells were further selected by growing in culture medium containing 10 µg/ml of puromycin for 5 days. The expression of M antigen was confirmed by Western blot analysis. All cells were maintained in supplemented RPMI medium as above.

#### Western Blot Analysis

The expression of M protein in TC-1/M, DC-1/M or 293 cells transfected with pcDNA3.1/*myc*-His (-) encoding no insert, CRT, M, or CRT/M DNA was characterized by Western blot analysis.  $5 \times 10^6$  293 cells were transfected with 20 µg of DNA using lipofectamine 2000 (Life Technologies, Rockville, MD). The remaining methods were as in the previous Examples.

Mice – were as described above.

#### DNA Vaccination

DNA-coated gold particles were prepared and used as described above. C57BL/6 mice were immunized with 2 µg of the plasmid encoding no insert, CRT, M, or CRT/M protein.

#### Intracellular Cytokine Staining and Flow Cytometry Analysis

This was described above. DC cells expressing M antigen (DC/M),  $10^5$  were incubated with  $10^6$  isolated CD3<sup>+</sup> T cell for 16 hours. The DC cells not expressing M antigen (DC/No insert) were used as a negative control. After activation, T cells were stained for surface CD8 or CD4 and intracellular IFN $\gamma$  or IL-4 and analyzed flow cytometrically as described.

#### In Vivo Challenge with TC-1 expressing M antigen

The production and maintenance of TC-1 cells has been described previously.

For the construction of TC-1/M cells, supernatant from the transfected phoenix cells with pMSCV-M was incubated with 50% confluent TC-1 as described in the earlier Examples. The expression of M antigen was confirmed by Western blot. Tumor Challenge experiments were as above.

*In vivo* antibody depletions was performed as above.

Statistical Analysis – as above

## RESULTS

**Cells transfected with M or CRT/M DNA vaccines generate comparable levels of M protein.**

In order to characterize M protein expression in cells (293 line) transfected with DNA constructs encoding SARS-CoV M or CRT/M, Western blot analysis was done using mouse anti-Myc antibody. 293 cells transfected with DNA encoding CRT or DNA without insert were used as controls. As shown in **Figure 14**, lysates from cells transfected with the various DNA constructs revealed protein bands having the expected sizes of M and CRT/M. 293 cells transfected with M and CRT/M DNA vaccines expressed comparable levels of the encoded proteins.

**Vaccination with DNA encoding CRT/M generates higher numbers of M-specific CD8<sup>+</sup> T cells *in vivo***

To assess the quantity of M-specific CD8<sup>+</sup> T-cell precursors generated by the pcDNA3, pcDNA3-CRT, pcDNA3-M or pcDNA3-CRT/M vaccine constructs in vaccinated mice,

To assess the numbers of M-specific CD8<sup>+</sup> T-cell precursors that are triggered following administration of various of the DNA constructs (pcDNA3 control, pcDNA3-CRT control, pcDNA3-M and pcDNA3-CRT/M) to mice, intracellular cytokine staining was done in conjunction with flow cytometric analysis using spleen cells from the vaccinated mice one week after the last vaccination. Pooled spleen cells were stimulated *in vitro* with DCs transfected with DNA encoding M protein or, as a control, DNA with no insert and stained for both CD8 and intracellular IFN $\gamma$ . As shown in **Figure 15A and 15B**, pcDNA3-CRT/M induced the highest number of M-specific IFN $\gamma$ <sup>+</sup> CD8<sup>+</sup> T-cell precursors when compared to pcDNA3-M ( $p < 0.005$ ). Vaccination with pcDNA3-CRT or pcDNA3 only generated background levels of M-specific CD8<sup>+</sup> T cells. These results indicate that vaccination with pcDNA3-CRT/M is the more potent immunogen for M-specific CD8<sup>+</sup> T cells immune responses. Thus M protein DNA vaccines employing the CRT strategy are effective in stimulating strong SARS-CoV M-specific CD8<sup>+</sup> T cell reactivity (likely to include cytotoxic T cells).

**Vaccination with DNA encoding CRT/M generates high numbers of M-specific CD4<sup>+</sup> T helper cells**

To assess the numbers of M-specific CD4<sup>+</sup> T cells generated by the same DNA constructs, intracellular cytokine staining and flow cytometric analysis was done on spleen cells from vaccinated mice harvested one week after the last vaccination. Pooled cells were stimulated *in vitro* with DCs transfected with DNA encoding M protein or, as a control, DNA with no insert. After overnight incubation, cells were stained for both CD4 and intracellular IFN $\gamma$  or IL-4. As shown in **Figure 16A and 16B**, pcDNA3-CRT/M induced the higher number of M-

specific IFN $\gamma$ <sup>+</sup> CD4<sup>+</sup> T helper type 1 (Th1) cells compared to pcDNA3-M ( $p < 0.005$ ). Control vaccination (pcDNA3-CRT or pcDNA3) generated only background levels of M-specific CD4<sup>+</sup> Th1 cells. These results further support the success of the CRT strategy in generating greater numbers of M-specific CD4<sup>+</sup> Th1 as compared to immunization with DNA encoding antigen alone (e.g., pcDNA3-M).

IL-4-secreting M-specific CD4<sup>+</sup> T helper cells of the Th2 class were measured after administering the two experimental and two control DNA vaccine preparations as assessed by intracellular cytokine staining followed by flow cytometric analysis. As shown in **Figure 17A and 17B**, vaccination with pcDNA3-CRT/M triggered higher numbers of IL-4-secreting M-specific CD4<sup>+</sup> T cells compared to pcDNA3-M ( $p$  value  $< 0.05$ ), although the absolute numbers of IL-4-secreting M-specific CD4<sup>+</sup> T cells was lower than the number of IFN $\gamma$ -secreting, M-specific CD4<sup>+</sup> Th1 cells in CRT/M-vaccinated mice. The two control plasmids, pcDNA3-CRT and pcDNA3 resulted in only background levels of M-specific CD4<sup>+</sup> Th2 cells. Taken together, the results indicate that M DNA vaccines employing the CRT strategy are potent stimuli for SARS-CoV M-specific IFN- $\gamma$ -secreting, CD4<sup>+</sup> and CD8<sup>+</sup> T cells.

**Immunization with pcDNA3-CRT/M generates protective antitumor immunity against tumor cells that are engineered to express the SARS CoV M protein.**

As discussed in Example 2, a non-infectious model system was employed to determine a therapeutic outcome of the immunity generated by the present constructs and the enhancing effect of the CRT DNA on such immunity. An antitumor response was examined using an *in vivo* tumor protection assay. TC-1/M tumor cells, transfected to express the M protein, were the target of the immunity. As shown in **Figure 18A**, 100% of mice receiving pcDNA3-CRT/M remained tumor-free six weeks after TC-1/M challenge. In contrast, all animals vaccinated with the control plasmid (no insert) or the pcDNA3-CRT plasmid, developed tumors within 10 days after the tumor challenge. Therefore, the CRT/M DNA construct was capable of generating not only a high number of M-specific T cells *in vitro* but also a protective antitumor effect against challenge with M-expressing tumor cells in vaccinated mice.

To confirm which subsets of lymphocytes were important for this therapeutic effect, an *in vivo* antibody depletion study was conducted. Its results appear in **Figure 18B**. All mice depleted of CD8<sup>+</sup> T cells grew tumors within 15 days of TC-1/M challenge. In contrast, 100% of mice depleted of CD4<sup>+</sup> T cells or NK cells remained tumor-free. Thus, CD8<sup>+</sup> T cells are required for the therapeutic (antitumor) effect of the CRT/S1 DNA vaccine. Thus, the T cell-mediated immunity generated by

immunization or vaccination with CRT/S1 DNA can effect clinical-type therapeutic results, measured here as an antitumor effect.

The references cited above are all incorporated by reference herein, whether specifically incorporated or not.

Having now fully described this invention, it will be appreciated by those skilled in the art that the same can be performed within a wide range of equivalent parameters, concentrations, and conditions without departing from the spirit and scope of the invention and without undue experimentation. While this invention has been described in connection with specific embodiments thereof, it will be understood that it is capable of further modifications. This application is intended to cover any variations, uses, or adaptations of the invention following, in general, the principles of the invention and including such departures from the present disclosure as come within known or customary practice within the art to which the invention pertains and as may be applied to the essential features hereinbefore set forth as follows in the scope of the appended claims.

WHAT IS CLAIMED IS:

1. A nucleic acid molecule encoding a fusion polypeptide useful as a vaccine composition, which molecule comprises:
  - (a) a first nucleic acid sequence encoding a first polypeptide that comprises an endoplasmic reticulum chaperone polypeptide;
  - (b) optionally, fused in frame with the first nucleic acid sequence, a linker nucleic acid sequence encoding a linker peptide; and
  - (c) a second nucleic acid sequence that is linked in frame to said first nucleic acid sequence or to said linker nucleic acid sequence and that encodes an antigenic polypeptide or peptide from a SARS-CoV,

said SARS-CoV antigenic polypeptide or peptide being one that is the target of a protective or neutralizing immune response.

2. The nucleic acid molecule of claim 1, wherein the antigenic peptide comprises an epitope that binds to a MHC class I protein.
3. The nucleic acid molecule of claim 2, wherein said epitope is between about 8 amino acid residues and about 11 amino acid residues in length.
4. The nucleic acid molecule of claim 1 wherein the chaperone polypeptide comprises calreticulin or an immunologically active fragment or variant thereof.
5. The nucleic acid molecule of claim 4, wherein said calreticulin is human calreticulin having the amino acid sequence SEQ ID NO:2 and wherein the active fragment or variant is a fragment or variant of SEQ ID NO:2.
6. The nucleic acid molecule of claim 4, wherein the first nucleic acid sequence comprises the coding portion of SEQ ID NO:1, or of a fragment or variant thereof.
7. The nucleic acid molecule of claim 5 wherein the calreticulin consists essentially of a sequence from about residue 1 to about residue 180 of SEQ ID NO:2.
8. The nucleic acid molecule of claim 5, wherein the calreticulin consists essentially of a sequence from about residue 181 to about residue 417 of SEQ ID NO:2.

9. The nucleic acid molecule of claim 1, wherein the chaperone polypeptide comprises

- (a) a calnexin polypeptide or an equivalent thereof;
- (b) an ER60 polypeptide or an equivalent thereof;
- (c) a tapasin polypeptide or an equivalent thereof; or
- (d) a GRP94/GP96 polypeptide, a GRP9 4 polypeptide or an equivalent thereof.

10. The nucleic acid molecule of any of claims 1-9 wherein the antigen is one which is present on, or cross-reactive with an epitope of a SARS-CoV structural protein

11. The nucleic acid molecule of claim 10 wherein the antigen is from a strain or isolate of SARS-CoV selected from the group consisting of TOR2 and TW1.

12. The nucleic acid molecule of claim 10 wherein the structural protein is selected from the group consisting of the Spike (S) protein, the envelope (E) protein, the membrane (M) protein, and the nucleocapsid (N) protein.

13. The nucleic acid molecule of claim 10 wherein the structural protein is the S protein having an amino acid sequence SEQ ID NO:14 or a domain or fragment thereof.

14. The nucleic acid molecule of claim 13 wherein the domain or fragment is selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NO:15, SEQ ID NO:16 and SEQ ID NO:17

15. The nucleic acid molecule of claim 10 wherein the structural protein is the E protein having an amino acid sequence SEQ ID NO:19 or a fragment thereof.

16. The nucleic acid molecule of claim 10 wherein the structural protein is the M protein having an amino acid sequence SEQ ID NO:21 or a fragment thereof.

17. The nucleic acid molecule of claim 10 wherein the structural protein is the N protein having an amino acid sequence SEQ ID NO:23 or a fragment thereof.

18. The nucleic acid molecule of claim 10 having a sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NO:24, SEQ ID NO:27 or SEQ ID NO:30.

19. An expression vector or cassette comprising the nucleic acid molecule of any of claims 1-9 operatively linked to
  - (a) a promoter; and
  - (b) optionally, additional regulatory sequences that regulate expression of said nucleic acid in a eukaryotic cell.
20. The expression vector or cassette of claim 19 wherein the antigen is one which is present on, or cross-reactive with an epitope of a SARS-CoV structural protein.
21. The expression vector or cassette of claim 20 wherein the structural protein is selected from the group consisting of the Spike (S) protein, the envelope (E) protein, the membrane (M) protein, and the nucleocapsid (N) protein.
22. The expression vector or cassette of claim 20 which is a viral vector or a plasmid.
23. The expression vector or cassette of claim 20, wherein the chaperone polypeptide comprises a calreticulin polypeptide or an active fragment thereof.
24. The expression vector or cassette of claim 23 wherein the calreticulin polypeptide:
  - (i) comprises amino acid sequence SEQ ID NO:2 ; or
  - (ii) is encoded by the coding portion of the nucleic acid molecule having the sequence SEQ ID NO:1.
25. The expression vector or cassette of claim 20, wherein the chaperone polypeptide comprises any one or more of a tapasin, an ER60, an ERP94 or a calnexin polypeptide, or an equivalent thereof.
26. A cell which has been modified to express the nucleic acid molecule of any of claims 1-9.
27. A cell which has been modified to comprise the expression vector or cassette of claim 19.
28. A particle suitable for introduction into a cell or an animal by particle bombardment comprising the nucleic acid of any of claims 1-9.
29. A particle suitable for introduction into a cell or an animal by particle bombardment comprising expression cassette or vector of any of claims 20.

30. The particle of claim 29 wherein the particle comprises gold.
31. A fusion or chimeric polypeptide comprising
  - (a) a first polypeptide comprising an endoplasmic reticulum chaperone polypeptide; and
  - (b) a second polypeptide comprising an antigenic polypeptide or peptide from a SARS-CoV,

said SARS-CoV antigenic polypeptide or peptide being one that is the target of an anti-viral immune response.

32. The fusion or chimeric polypeptide of claim 31 wherein the chaperone polypeptide comprises a calreticulin polypeptide, an active fragment thereof, or a homologue thereof.

33. The fusion or chimeric polypeptide of claim 32 wherein the calreticulin polypeptide is a human calreticulin polypeptide that::

- (i) comprises amino acid sequence SEQ ID NO:2 ; or
- (ii) is encoded by a coding portion of the nucleic acid molecule having the sequence SEQ ID NO:1.

34. The fusion or chimeric polypeptide of claim 31, wherein the antigenic peptide or polypeptide corresponds to a SARS-CoV structural protein is a selected from the group consisting of the Spike (S) protein, the envelope (E) protein, the membrane (M) protein, and the nucleocapsid (N) protein.

35. The fusion or chimeric polypeptide of claim 31 wherein the chaperone polypeptide and the antigenic polypeptide or peptide are linked by a chemical linker.

36. The fusion polypeptide of any of claims 31-35 wherein the first polypeptide is N-terminal to the second polypeptide.

37. The fusion polypeptide of any of claims 31-35 wherein the second polypeptide is N-terminal to the first polypeptide.

38. The fusion or chimeric polypeptide of claim 31 wherein the chaperone polypeptide comprises any one or more of a tapasin, an ER60, an ERP94 or a calnexin polypeptide, or an equivalent thereof.

39. A pharmaceutical composition capable of inducing or enhancing a SARS-CoV antigen-specific immune response, comprising:

- (a) pharmaceutically and immunologically acceptable excipient in combination with;
- (b) the nucleic acid molecule of claim 1-9.

40. A pharmaceutical composition capable of inducing or enhancing a SARS-CoV antigen-specific immune response, comprising:

- (a) pharmaceutically and immunologically acceptable excipient in combination with;
- (b) the expression vector or cassette of claim 19.

41. A pharmaceutical composition capable of inducing or enhancing a SARS-CoV antigen-specific immune response, comprising:

- (a) pharmaceutically and immunologically acceptable excipient in combination with;
- (b) the expression vector or cassette of claim 20.

42. A pharmaceutical composition capable of inducing or enhancing a SARS-CoV antigen-specific immune response, comprising:

- (a) pharmaceutically and immunologically acceptable excipient in combination with;
- (b) the expression vector or cassette of claim 21.

43. A pharmaceutical composition capable of inducing or enhancing a SARS-CoV antigen-specific immune response, comprising:

- (a) pharmaceutically and immunologically acceptable excipient in combination with;
- (b) the fusion or chimeric polypeptide of claim 31.

44. A pharmaceutical composition capable of inducing or enhancing a SARS-CoV antigen-specific immune response, comprising:

- (a) pharmaceutically and immunologically acceptable excipient in combination with;
- (b) the particle of claim 29.

45. A method of inducing or enhancing a SARS-CoV antigen specific immune response in a subject comprising administering to the subject an effective amount of the pharmaceutical composition of claim 39, thereby inducing or enhancing said response.

46. A method of inducing or enhancing a SARS-CoV antigen specific immune response in a subject comprising administering to the subject an effective amount of the pharmaceutical composition of claim 40, thereby inducing or enhancing said response.

47. A method of inducing or enhancing a SARS-CoV antigen specific immune response in a subject comprising administering to the subject an effective amount of the pharmaceutical composition of claim 41, thereby inducing or enhancing said response.

48. A method of inducing or enhancing a SARS-CoV antigen specific immune response in a subject comprising administering to the subject an effective amount of the pharmaceutical composition of claim 42, thereby inducing or enhancing said response.

49. A method of inducing or enhancing a SARS-CoV antigen specific immune response in a subject comprising administering to the subject an effective amount of the pharmaceutical composition of claim 43, thereby inducing or enhancing said response.

50. A method of inducing or enhancing a SARS-CoV antigen specific immune response in a subject comprising administering to the subject an effective amount of the pharmaceutical composition of claim 44, thereby inducing or enhancing said response.

51. The method of claim 45, wherein the response is mediated at least in part by CD8<sup>+</sup> cytotoxic T lymphocytes (CTL).

52. The method of claim 45, wherein the response is mediated at least in part by antibodies.

53. The method of claim 45 wherein said administering is by a intramuscular, intradermal, or subcutaneous route.

54. The method of claim 45 wherein administering is by biolistic injection of said nucleic acid molecule.

55. A method of inducing or enhancing an antigen specific lymphocyte response or immune response in cells or in a subject comprising providing to said cells or to said subject an effective amount of the pharmaceutical composition of claim 39-44, thereby inducing or enhancing said response.

56. A method of increasing the numbers or lytic activity of CD8<sup>+</sup> T cells specific for a selected SARS-CoV antigen in a subject, comprising administering to said subject an effective amount of the pharmaceutical composition of claim 45, wherein

- (i) said nucleic acid molecule encodes said selected antigen, and
- (ii) said selected SARS-CoV antigen comprises an epitope that binds to, and is presented on the cell surface by, MHC class I proteins,

thereby increasing the numbers or activity of said CTLs.

57. A method of inhibiting a viral infection by a SARS-CoV or preventing or diminishing spread of said virus in a subject, comprising administering to said subject an effective amount of a pharmaceutical composition of claim 45, wherein said nucleic acid molecule encodes one or more SARS-CoV epitopes present on said virus or on virus infected cells in said subject, thereby inhibiting said infection or preventing or diminishing said spread.

58. The method of claim 57, further comprising before, together with or after said administration of said pharmaceutical composition, administering to said subject a second composition having effective SARS-CoV-directed anti-viral activity.

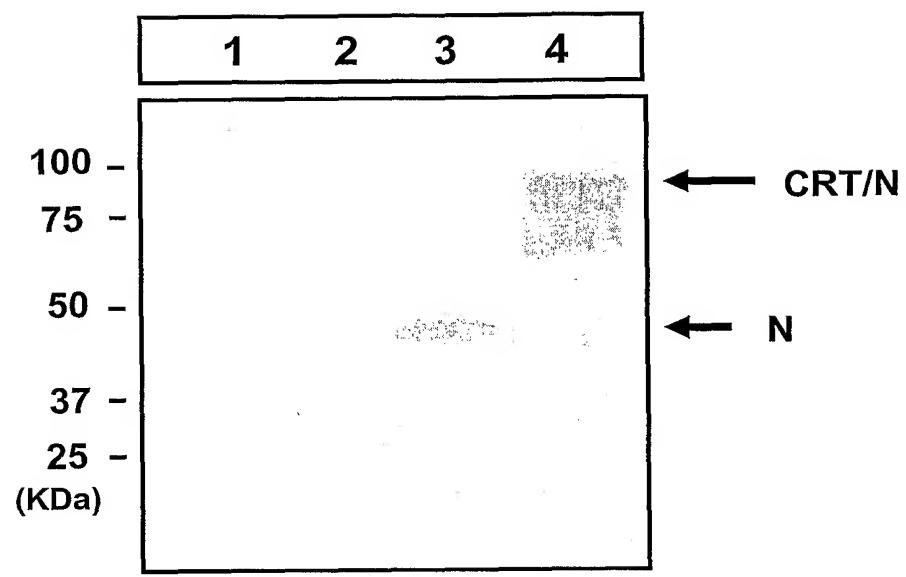
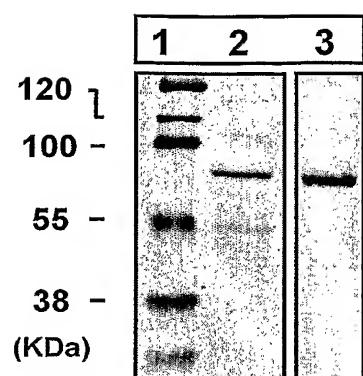
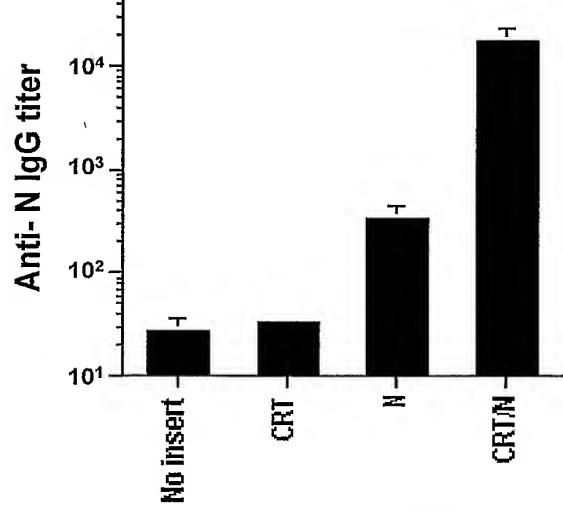
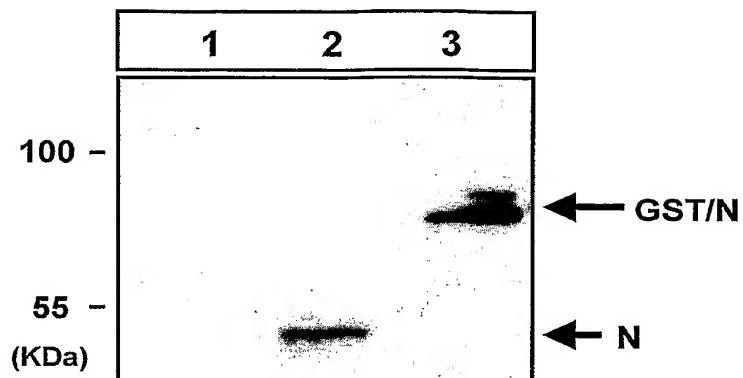
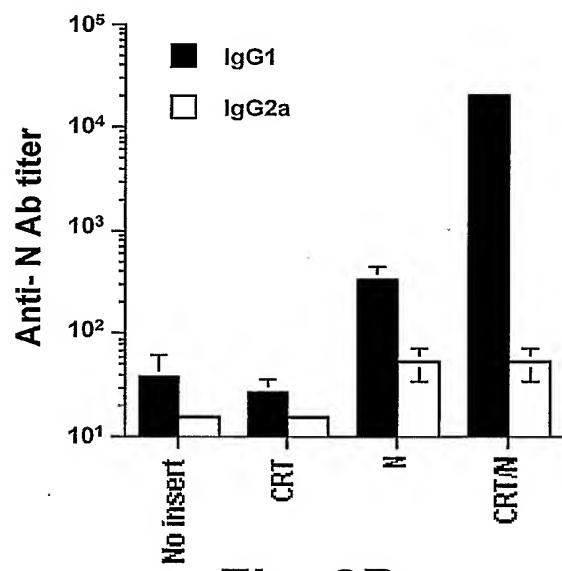
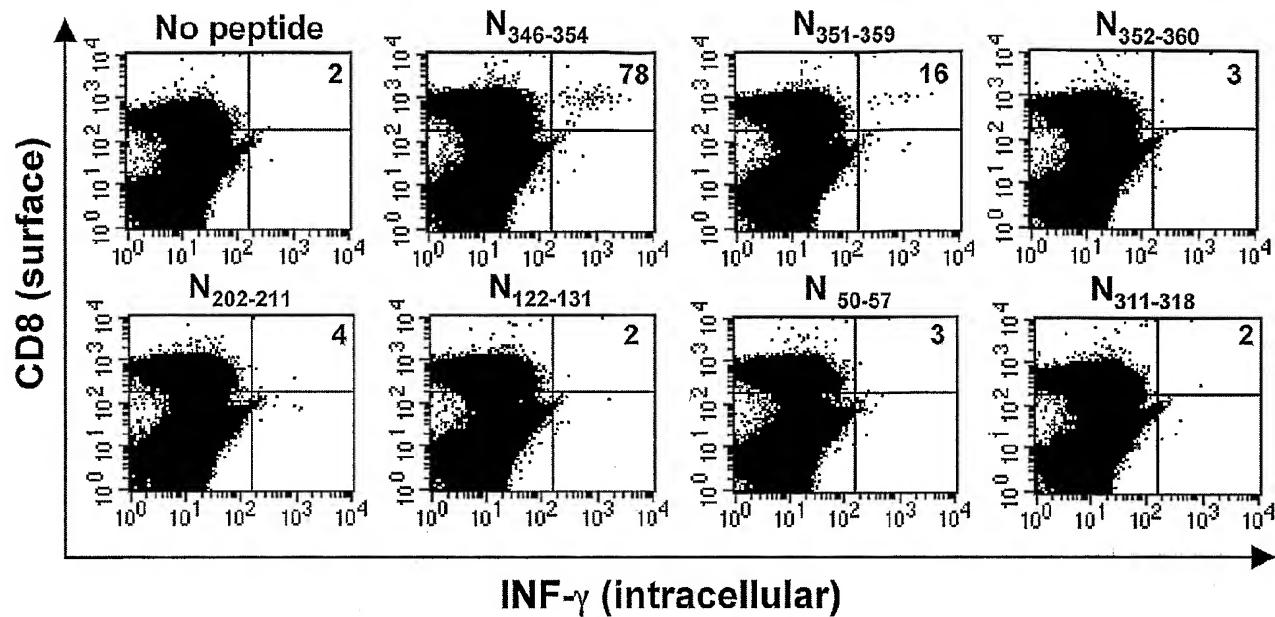
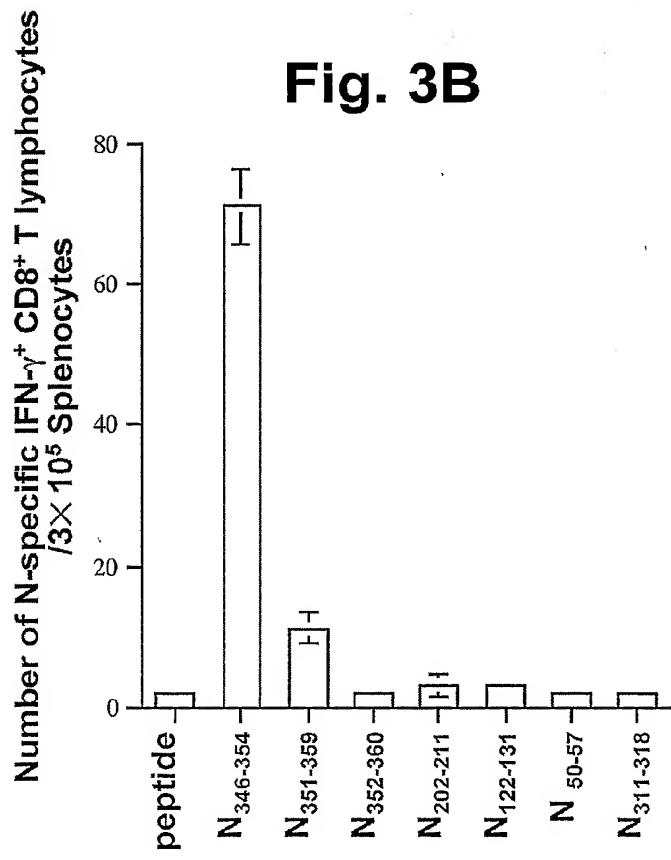
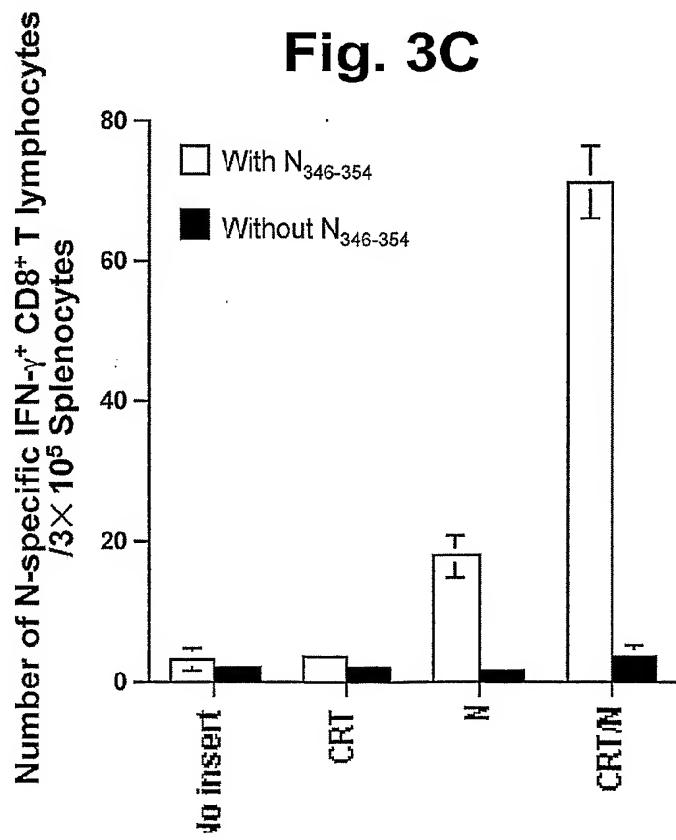
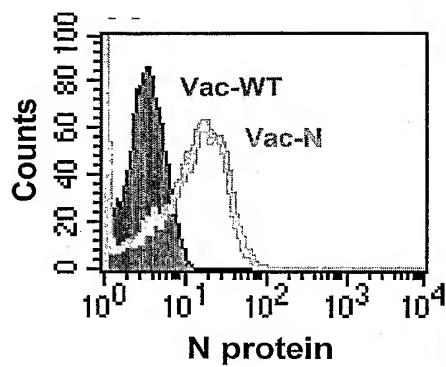
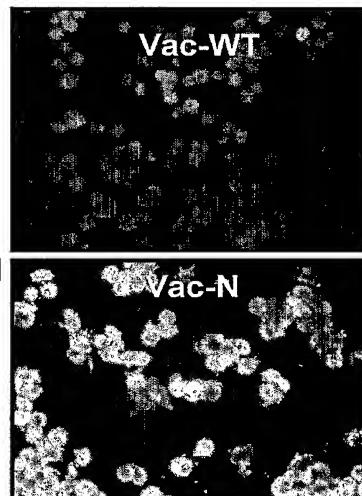
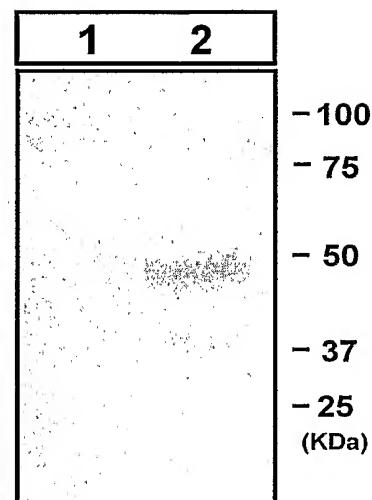
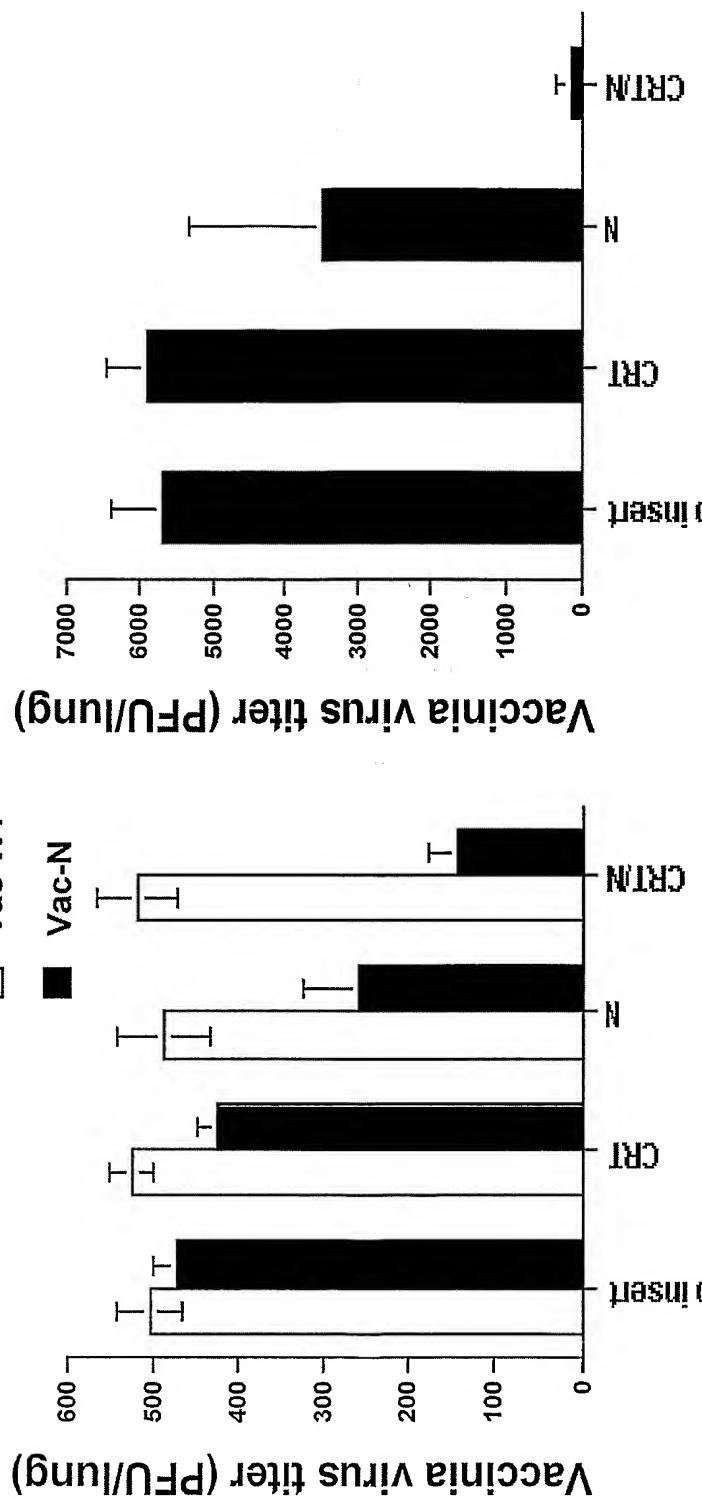


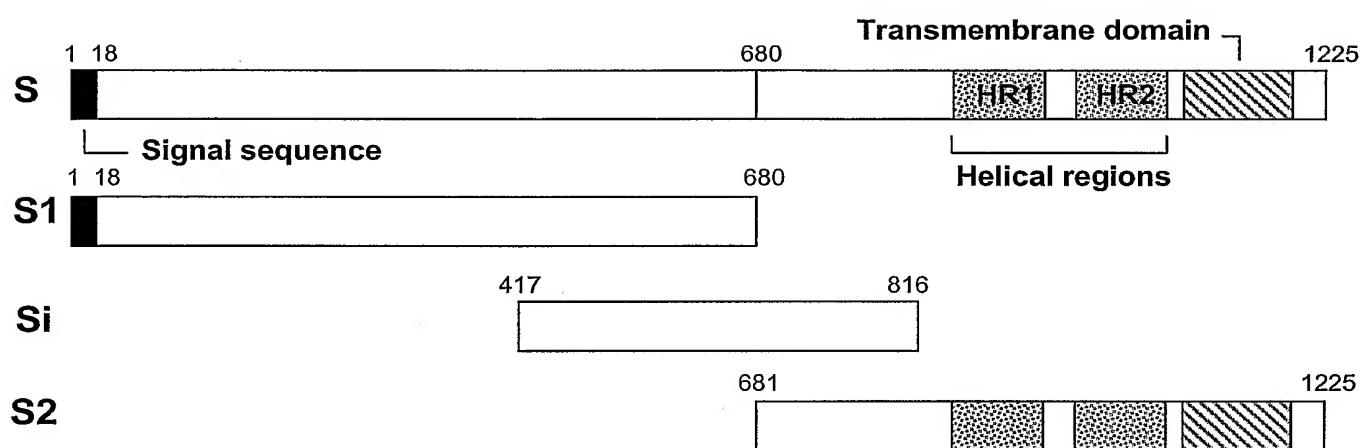
Fig. 1

**Fig. 2A****Fig. 2B****Fig. 2C****Fig. 2D**

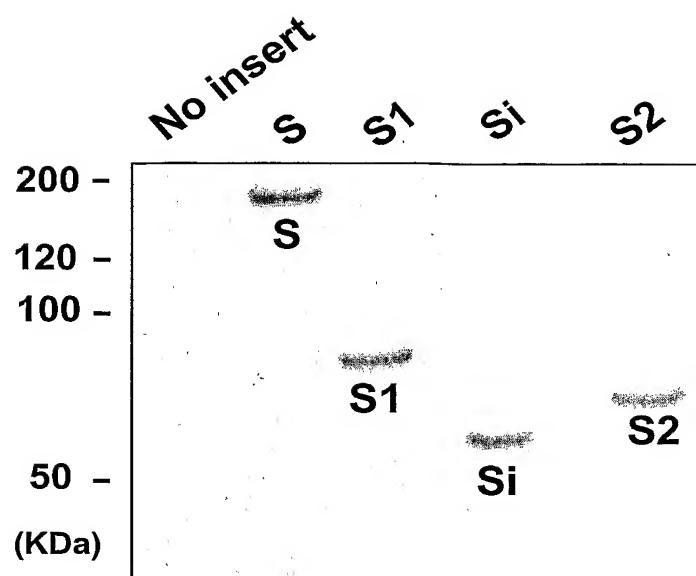
**Fig. 3A****Fig. 3B****Fig. 3C**

**Fig 4A****Fig 4B****Fig 4C**

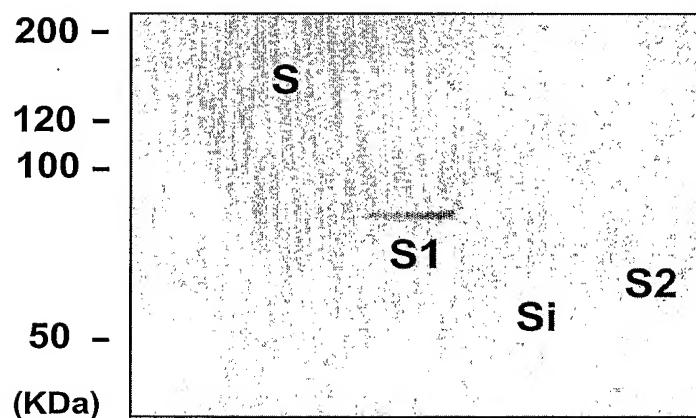




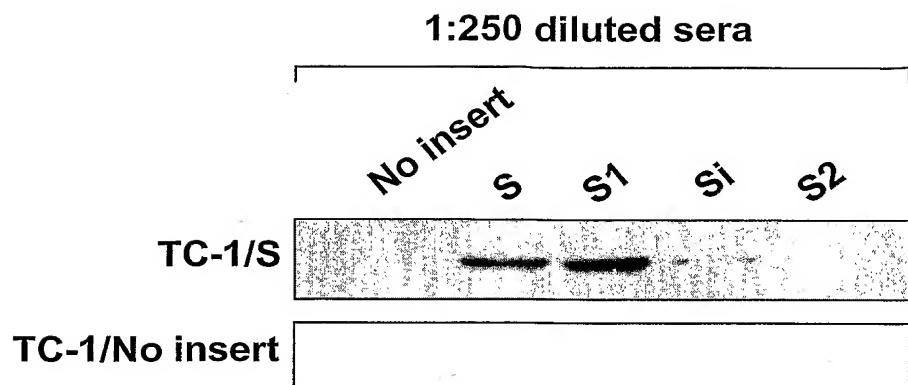
**Fig. 6**



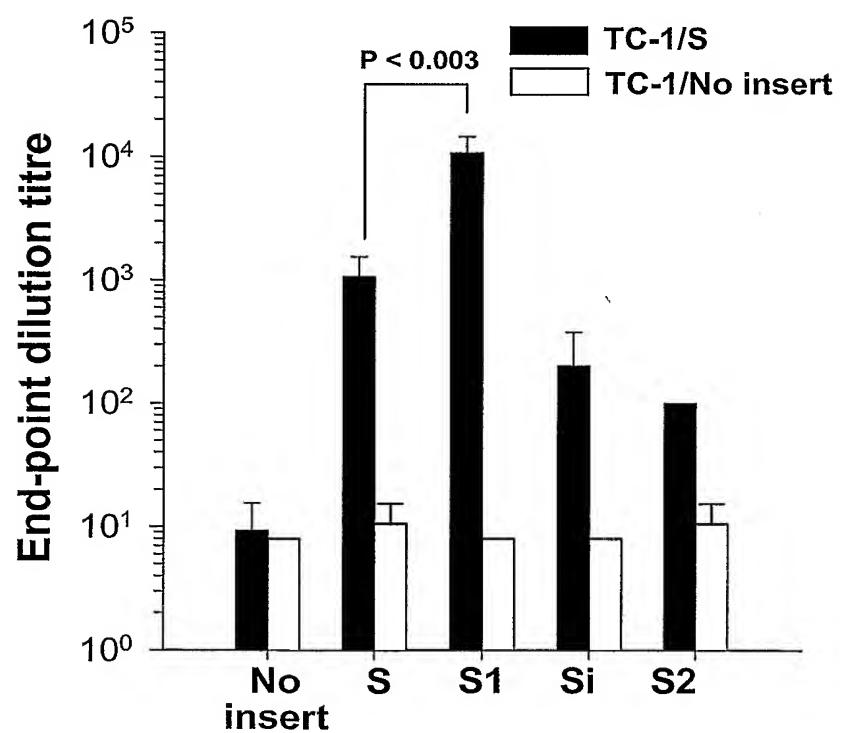
**Fig. 7A**



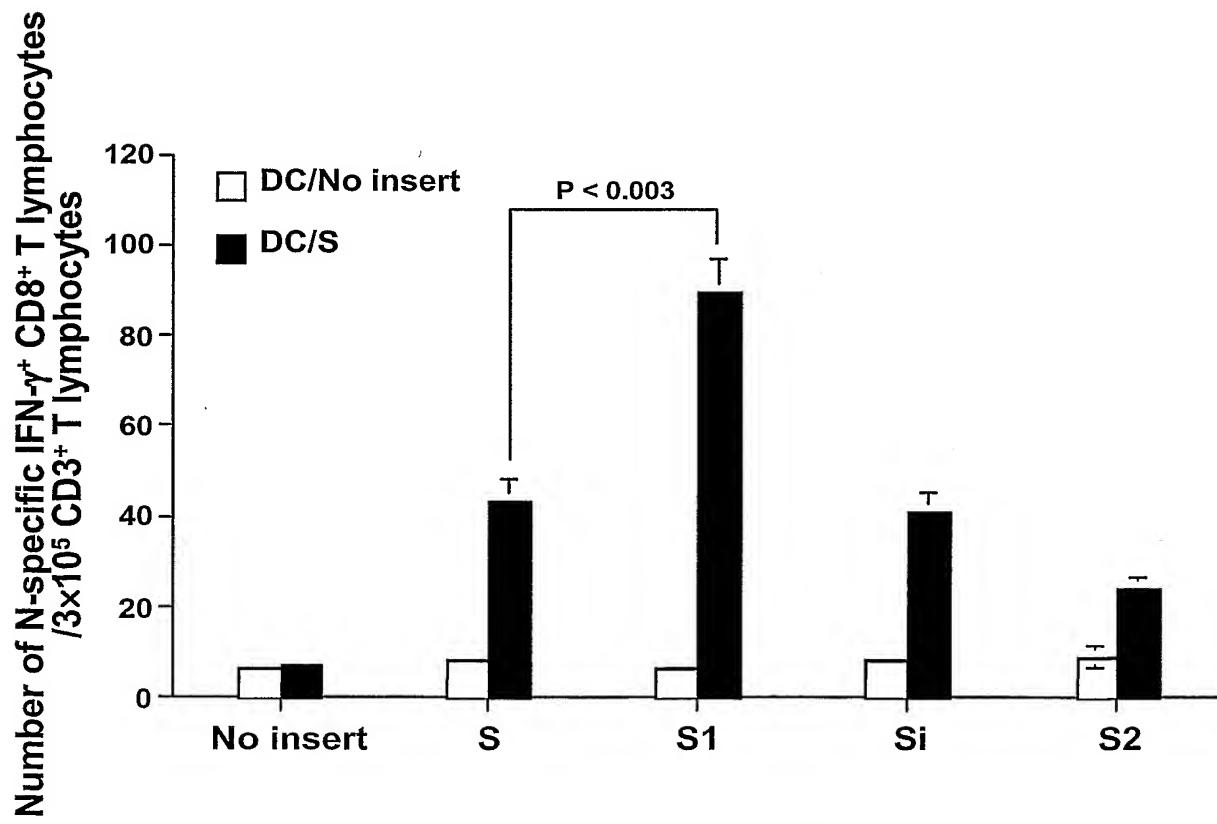
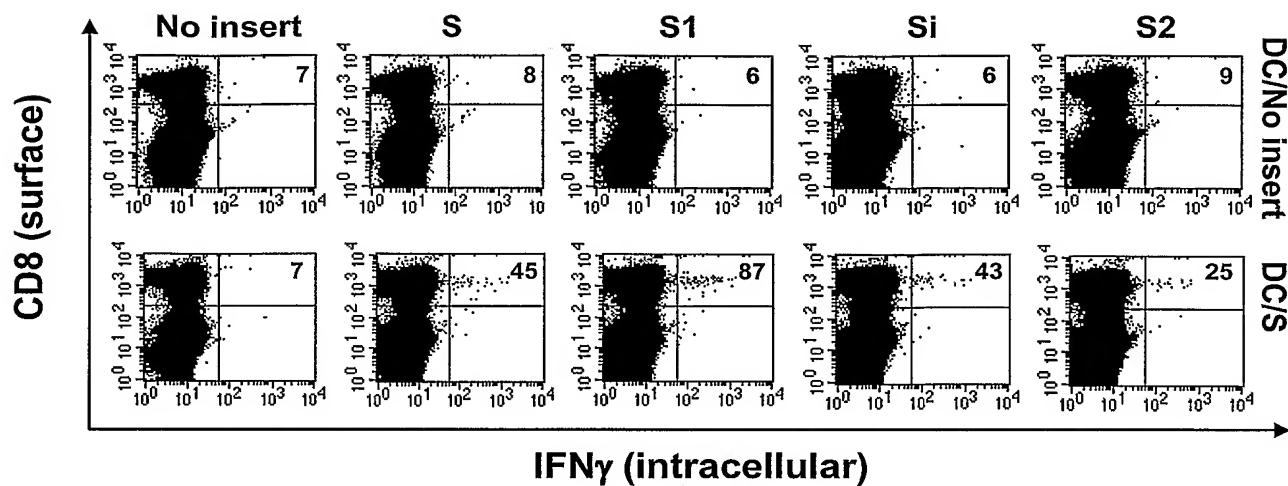
**Fig. 7B**

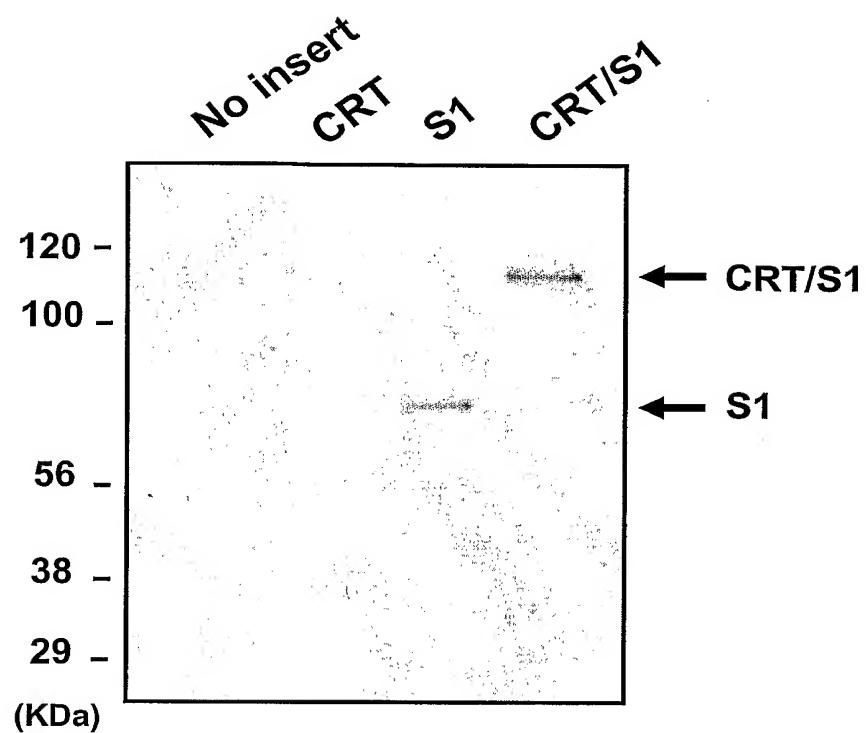


**Fig. 8A**

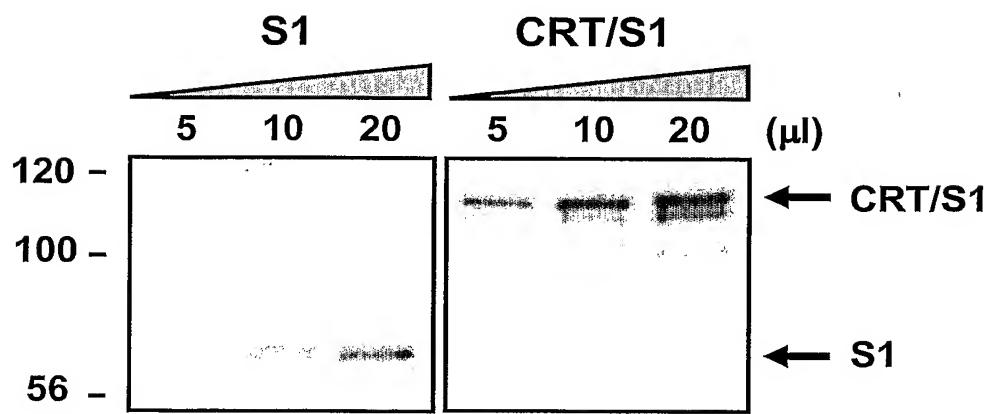


**Fig. 8B**

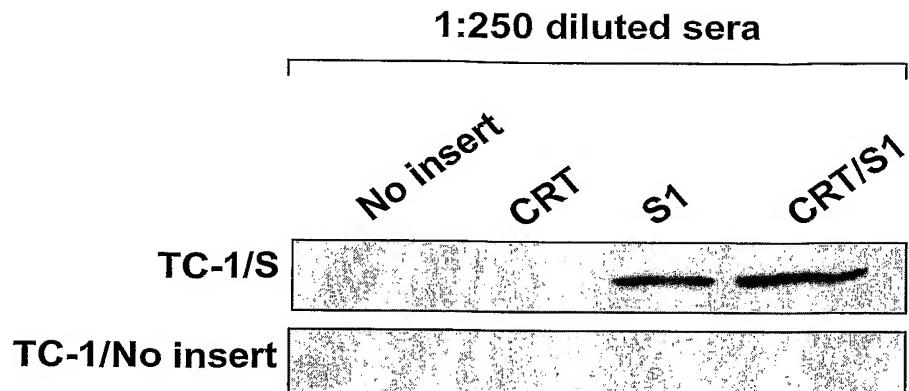
**Fig. 9A****Fig. 9B**



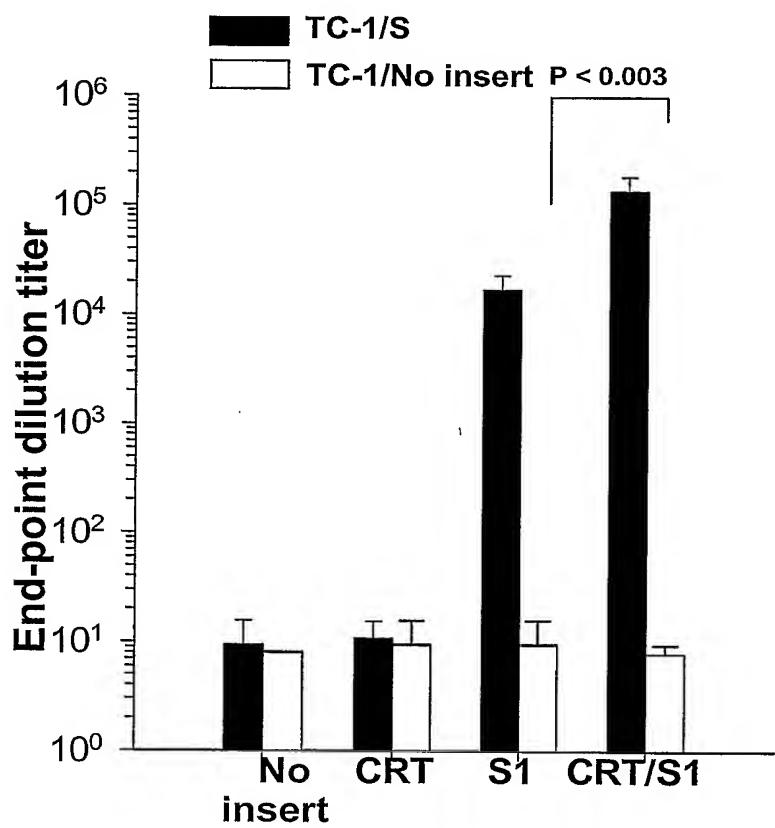
**Fig. 10A**



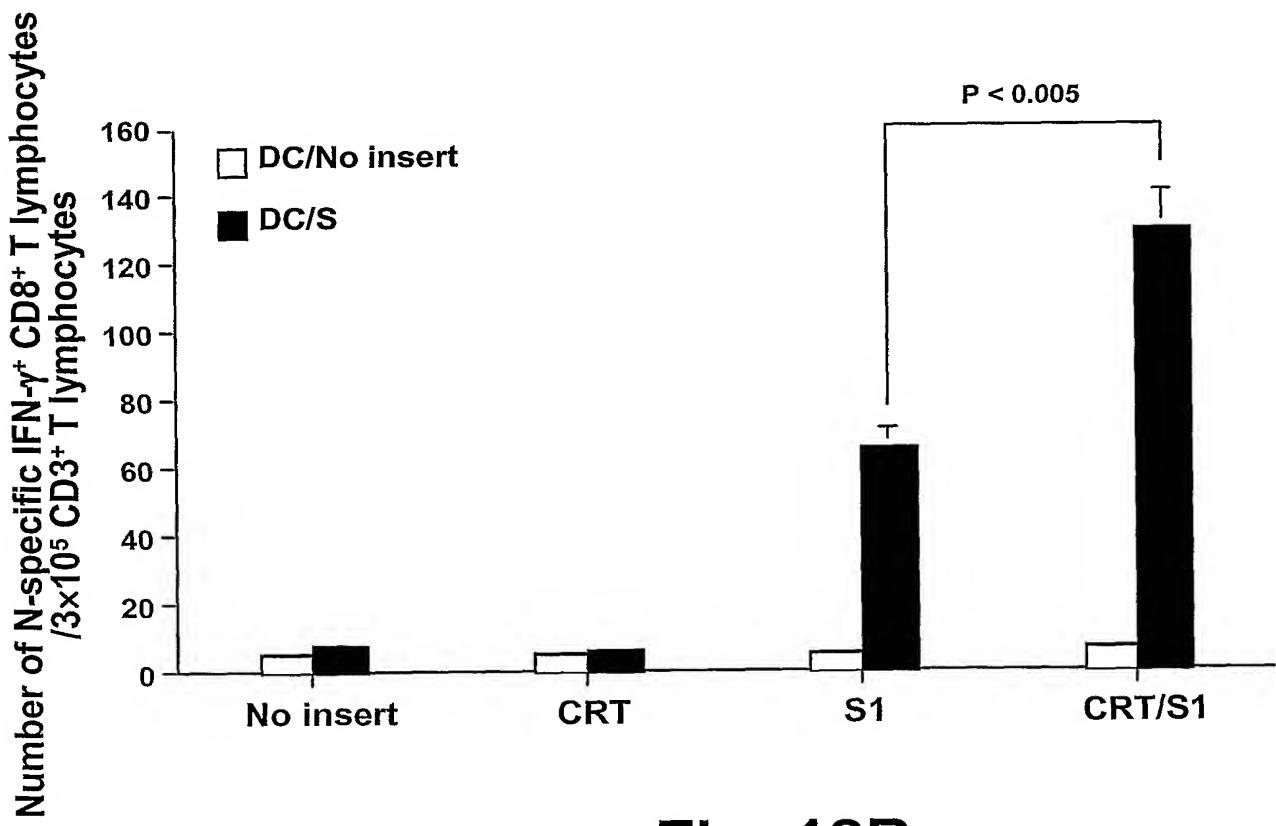
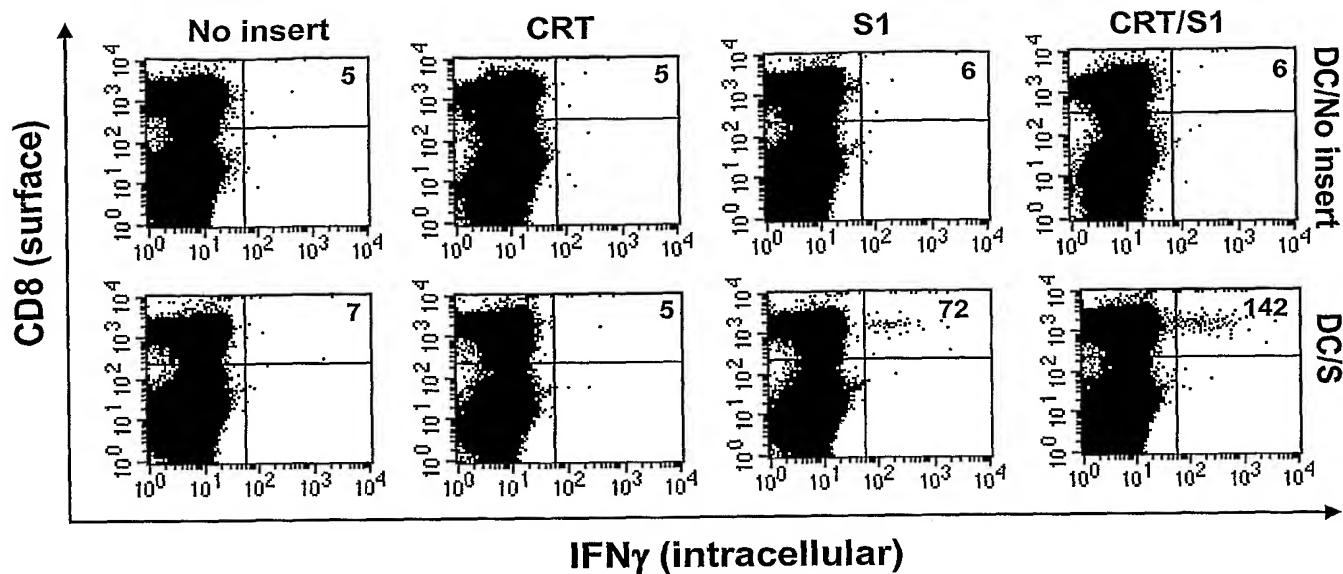
**Fig. 10B**

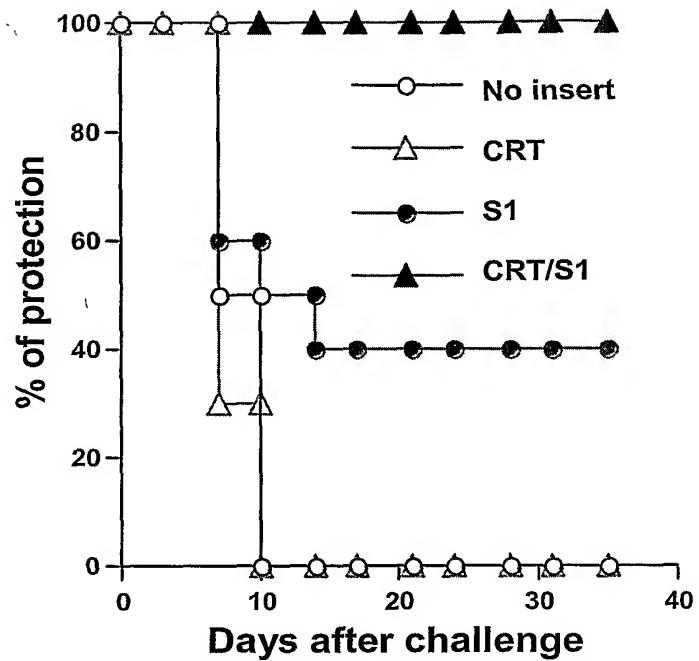
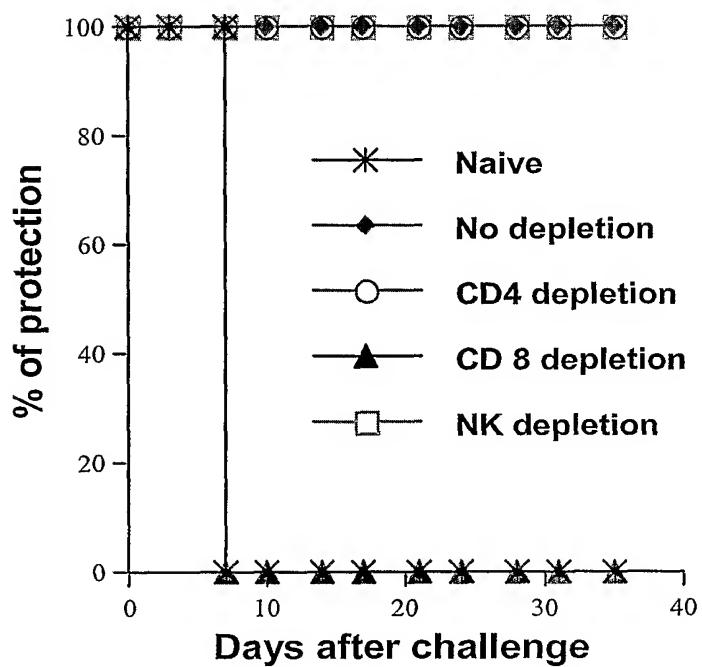


**Fig. 11A**



**Fig. 11B**

**Fig. 12A****Fig. 12B**

**Fig. 13A****Fig. 13B**

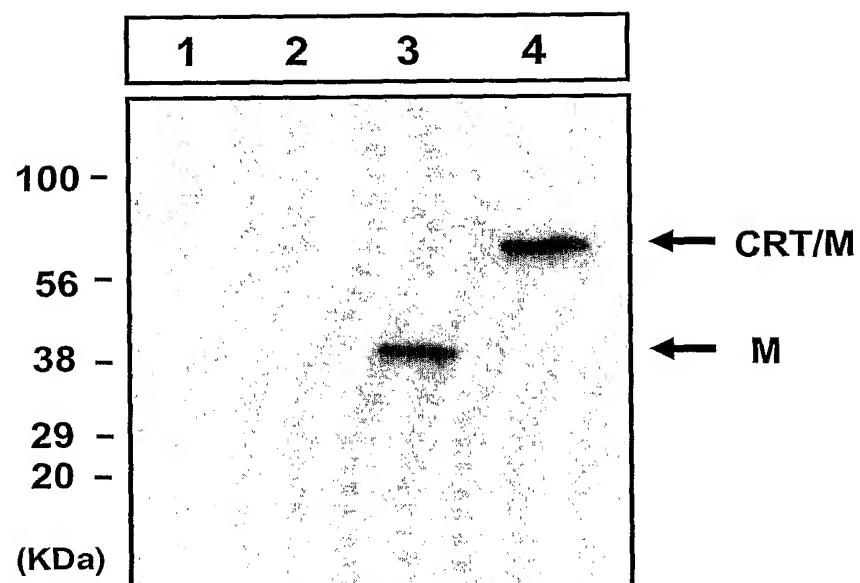
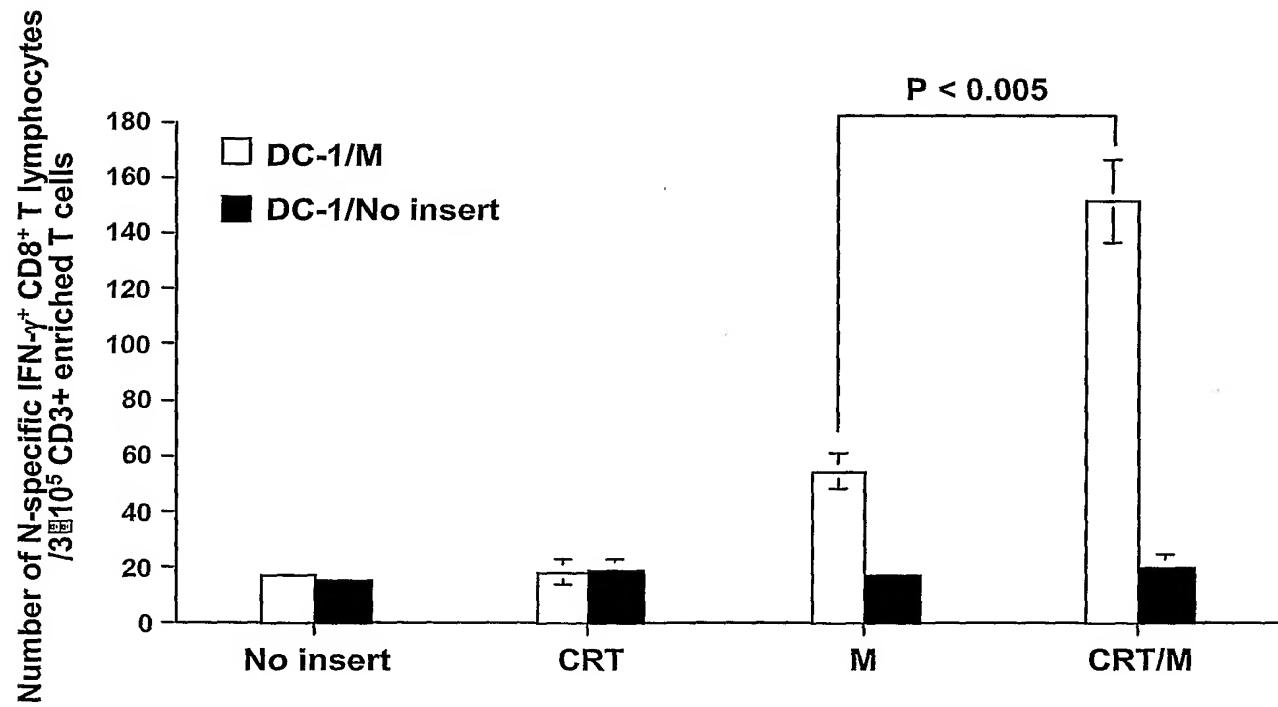
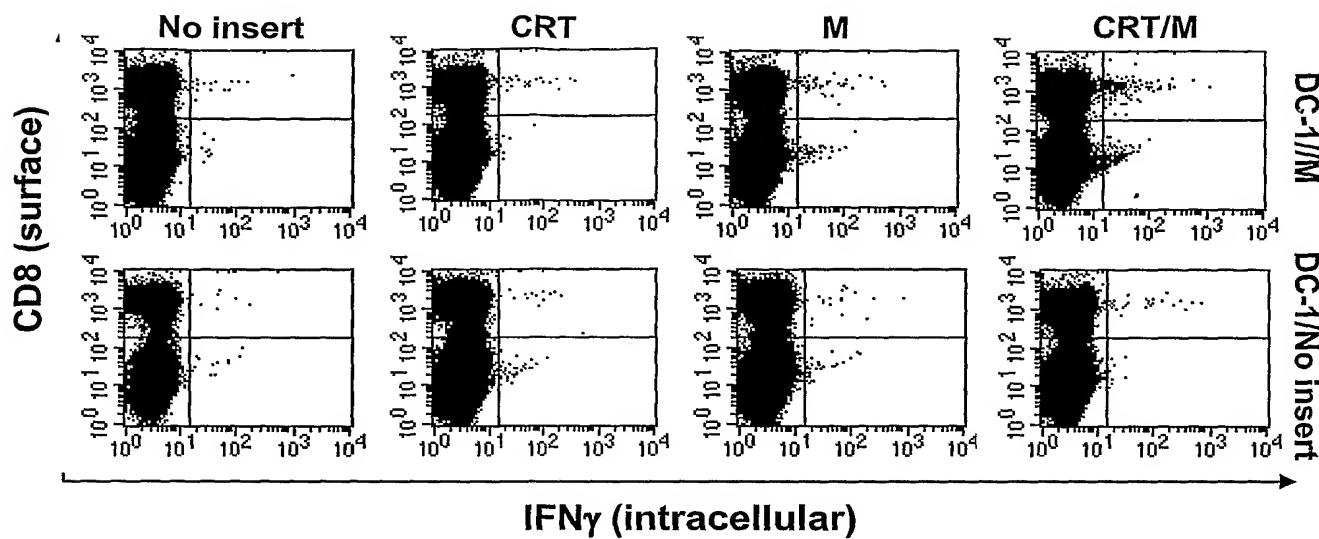
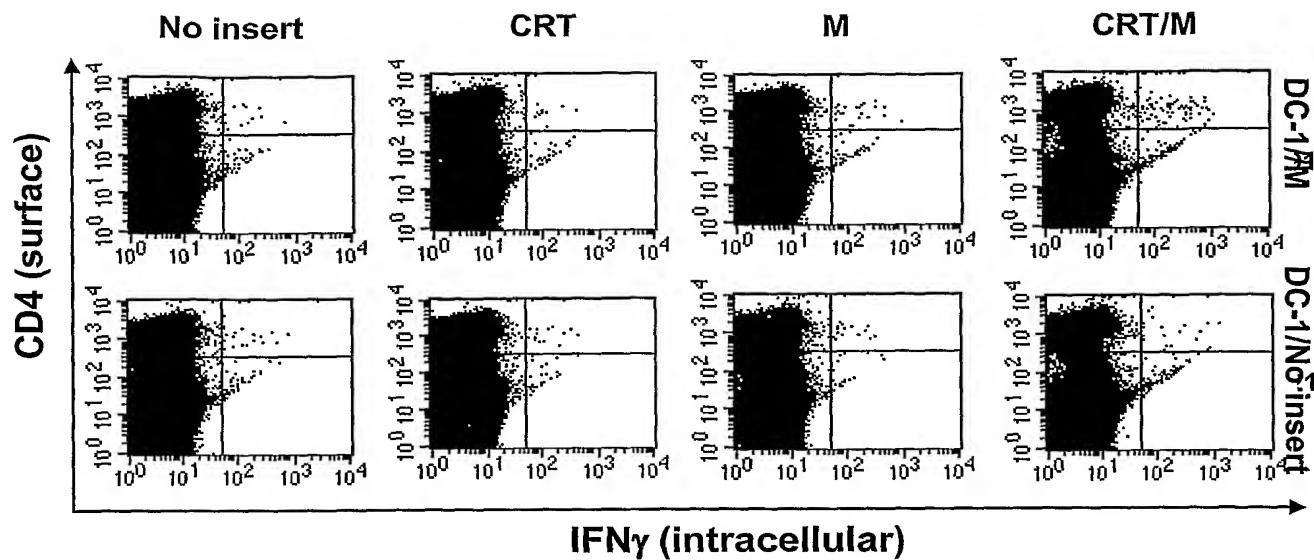
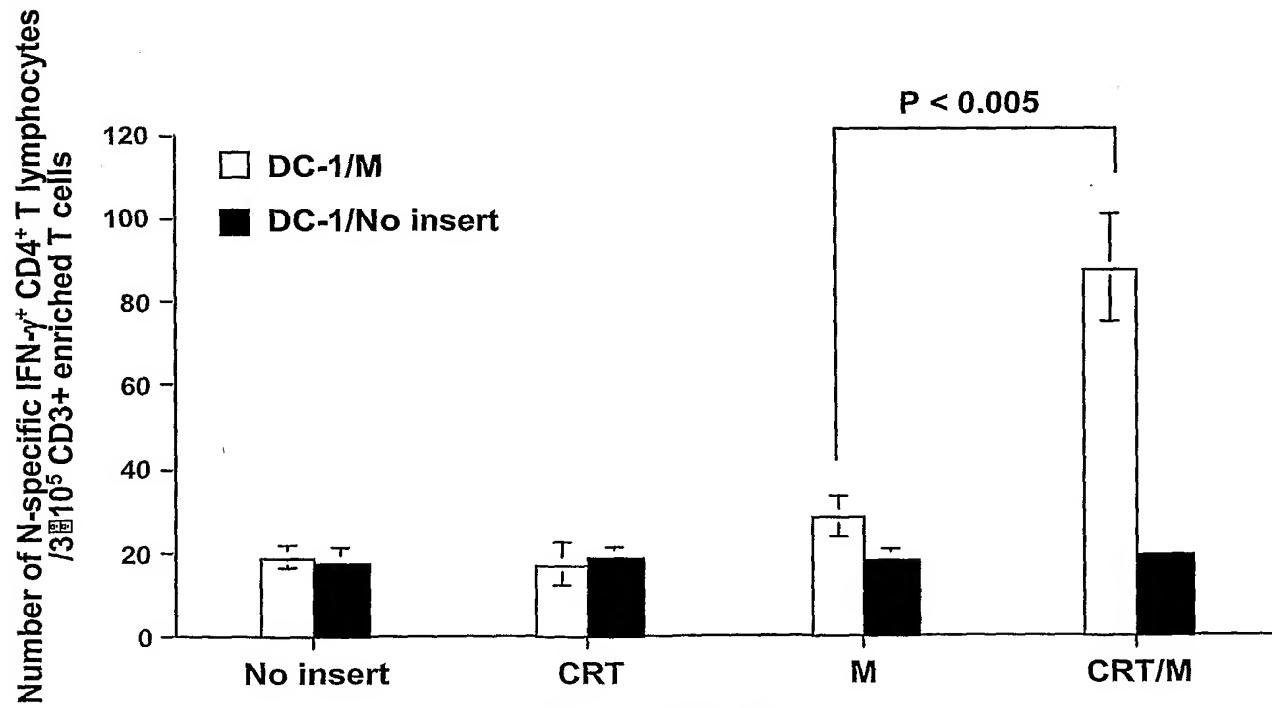


Fig. 14

**Fig. 15A****Fig. 15B**

**Fig. 16A****Fig. 16B**

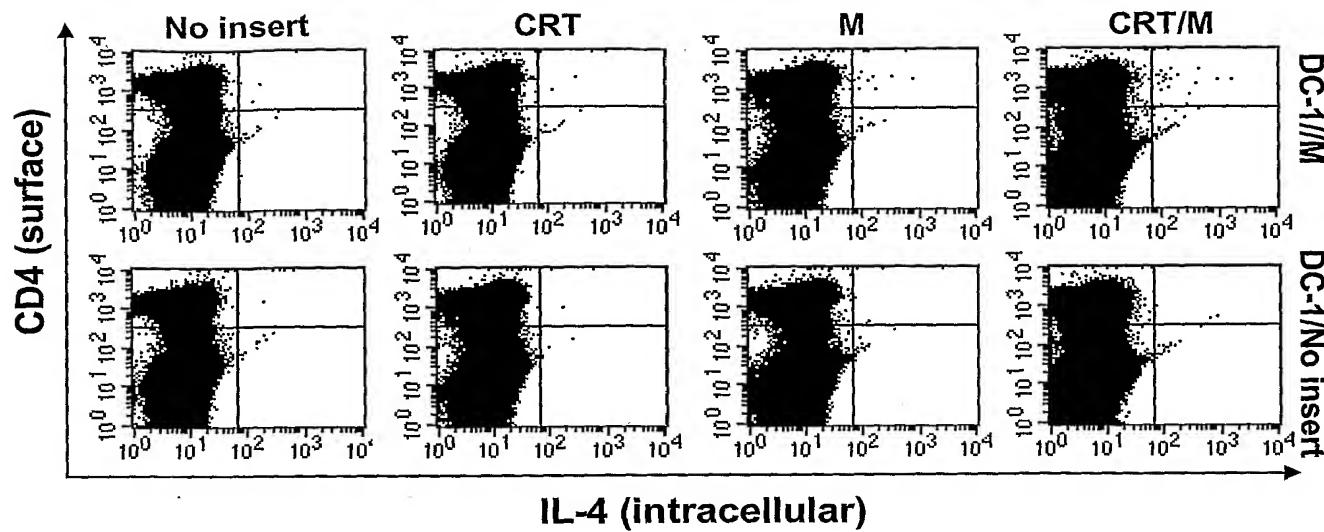


Fig. 17A

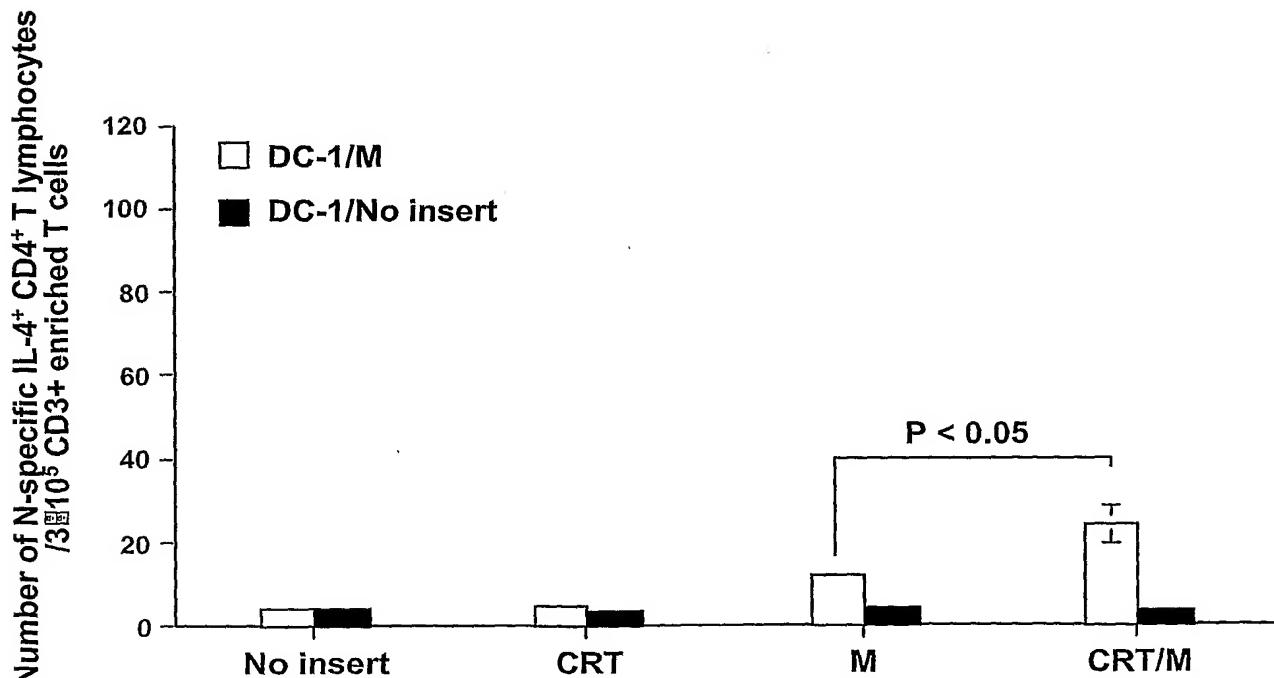
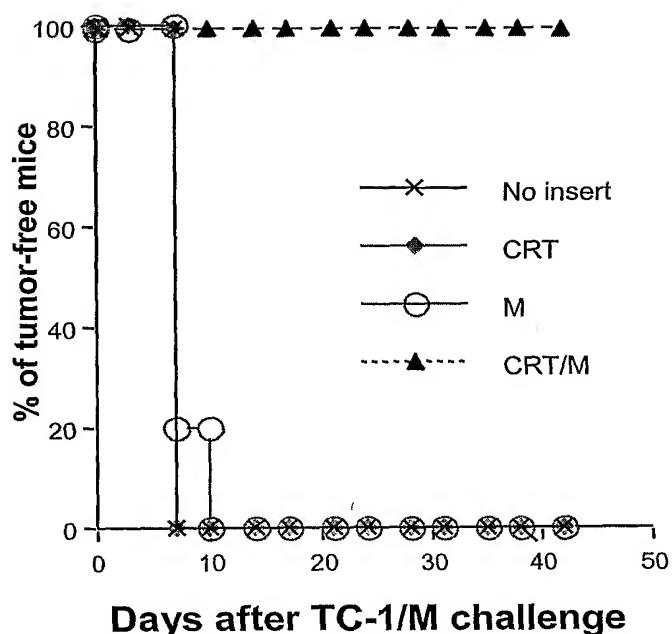
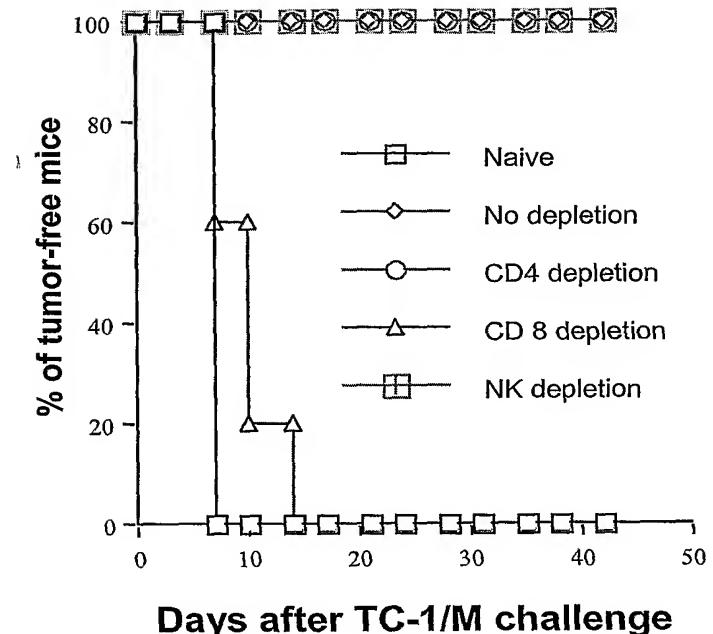


Fig. 17B



**Fig. 18A**



**Fig. 18B**

## SARS Coronavirus (TW1)

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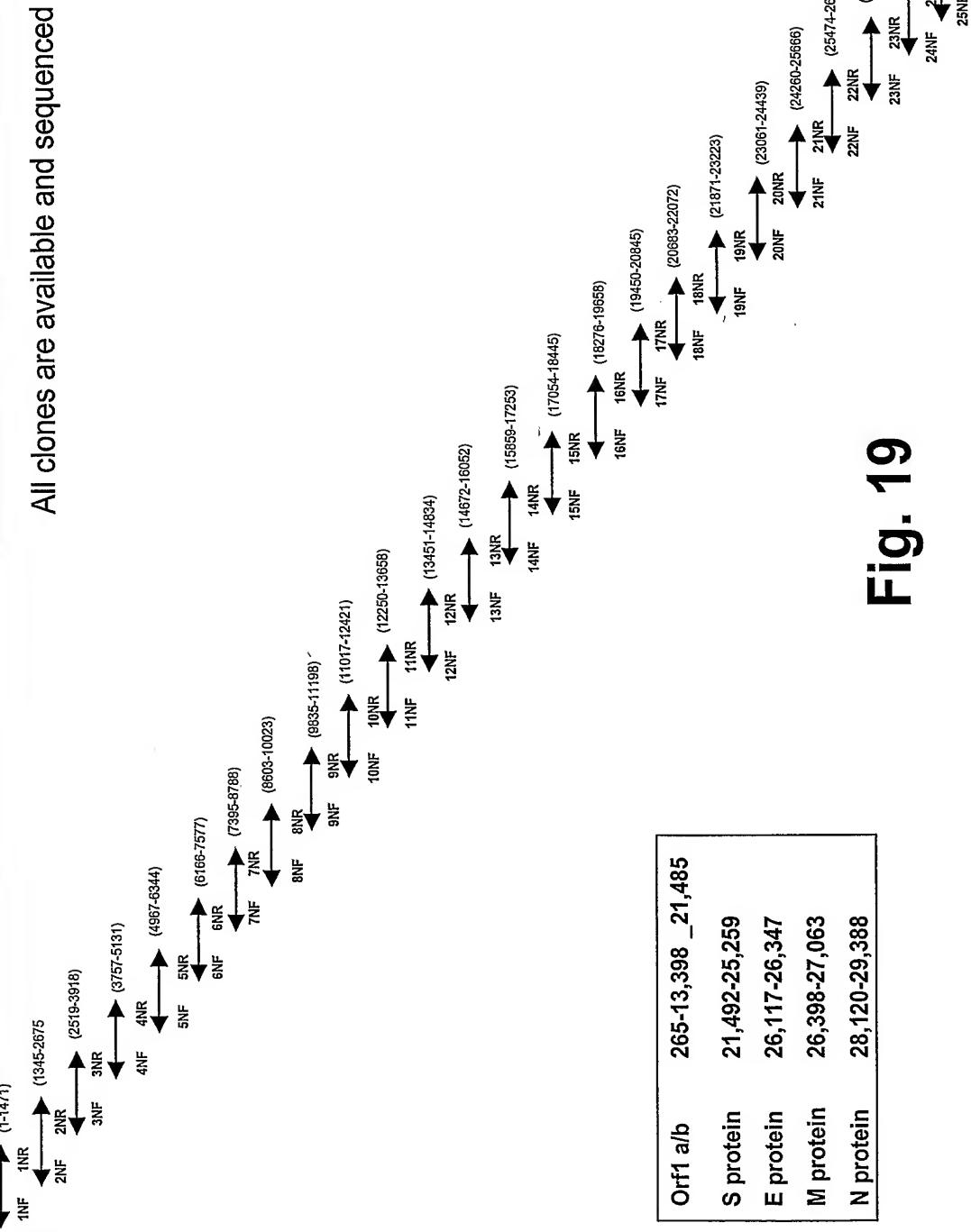


Fig. 19